

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CHANG TSO-LIN ARMY CAPTURES TOWN IN CHIHLI

Chaoyang Falls Into Hands  
of Forces Under War  
Lord of Manchuria

## RETREAT REPORTED OF CHIHLI TROOPS

Communiqué Says 600 Peking  
Soldiers Taken Prisoner  
—Supplies Captured

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP)—General Chang Tso-lin's army captured Chaoyang, a town in northern Chihli Province, at 6 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received here today from Mukden, quoting a communiqué from Chang's headquarters.

The communiqué said that Chang's forces took 600 Peking troops prisoner in the battle and captured six field guns, eight machine guns, 200 rifles and other stores. The Chihli troops were reported in retreat toward Chienchang, 15 miles south of the Manchurian-Chihli border.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23 (AP)—Spurious firing was reported today from the district west of Shanghai, where the rival armies of military governors continued their struggle for possession of Shanghai.

Gen. Lu Yung-hsien, Tuchun of Chekiang Province, who has conducted a defensive campaign thus far, is dispatching reinforcements to the front today with the avowed intention of driving his opponent, Chiu Shieh-yuan, Kiangsi, Tuchun, out of Nanking, capital of the Province.

The reinforcements comprise 1500 troops withdrawn from Iling, 100 miles west of Shanghai, where the Chekiang forces conducted an aggressive campaign several days ago with the idea of starting a rear movement against the invading troops. Since a revolt was reported in the ranks of his troops south of Shanghai, General Wu said it might be necessary to withdraw his forces from Iling. The move reported today might be considered as part of that plan.

A Japanese News Agency report received here today from Mukden, said the fourth division of the second army of General Chang defeated the thirteenth Chihli division in a battle at Hsinglungkow, a town near the Manchurian-Chihli border.

The same news agency also reported that the Chinese government of the second Mukden army and Peking forces in the district of Chaoyang, Nanling and Hsichiang-chang. The Mukden forces claimed the capture of fifty prisoners in the latter engagements.

## Government Says Shanghai Neutrality Must Be Real

By Special Cable  
PEKING, Sept. 23.—It is doubtful whether the Chinese Government will agree to the establishment of a neutral zone in the Shanghai region, unless the opposing forces there give up all fighting resources within the proposed zone. The Peking Leader on Tuesday publishes a carefully worded report including neutrality.

The reply says the Government is anxious to confine the injury to China and foreigners to the least possible, but the neutrality must be real if established.

The Government will order the troops to observe neutrality strictly if the rebels agree to the removal of the breechblocks from the guns at the Woosung forts, the disarming of Lu-Yung-hsien's warships in the harbor, the closing of the Kiangnan arsenal, and the expulsion from the proposed zone of all Lu-Yung-hsien's troops. A time limit of 48 hours for acceptance is set.

The failure of the rebels to accept will absolve the Government from responsibility to observe a one-sided neutrality.

Acceptance would be tantamount to a complete surrender of Lu-Yung-hsien, because he has no arsenals or warships elsewhere.

The time limit has expired, and the Ledger report states:

"It is the opinion of important circles that the Government is not now obliged to establish its neutrality, because the proposals make neutrality certain if accepted within the time set."

## General Lu to Continue Oil Concerns Gets Stuck

By Special Cable  
OMAHA, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Nebraska has received its first decisive setback in its fight to oust the Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, National Refining Company, Manhattan Oil Company, and 10 other of the biggest business in the State from doing business in the State, thereby placing a heavy burden, a political serious problem.

Mr. Spellman, attorney of Nebraska from whom the temporary injunction restraining the oil companies from forming a monopoly to control gasoline prices and oil business.

The Premier emphasized that such arrangements were "most preposterous" and that a perfect concert of action among the nations interested in China, following the line of action agreed upon.

## Britain May Reopen Soviet Treaty Parleys

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, Sept. 23.

THE Anglo-Soviet negotiations may be reopened with a view to modifying the proposed treaty to bring it into consonance with the majority's wishes in the House of Commons. This opinion was expressed last night by Sir Donald MacLean, a prominent Liberal. No decision, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, has yet been taken on this subject by the Cabinet owing to the difference of opinion which has developed in the Labor Party regarding the desirability of making it an issue for the general election.

Speaking in South Wales, yesterday, however, Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Mines, said: "We are not going out until it pleases us. We will determine the issue." But Sir Donald MacLean, Monitor representative's information, states that the Government is still confident of its ability to compromise with the Liberals, whose opposition to the treaty has been much strengthened by H. H. Asquith's recent attack upon it.

## JAPAN DENIES AID PROMISED TO MANCHURIA

Propaganda Said to Spring  
From Desire to Embarrass Kato Ministry

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Sept. 23.—The press campaign urging Japan's intervention on behalf of Chang Tso-lin springs from a desire to embarrass the Kato Ministry politically and is intended primarily for home consumption, one of the highest government authorities tells the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He says the Government is prepared to exercise a rigorous censorship, unless it is discontinued.

There is no doubt the Government is greatly disturbed not only because of internal political effect but also because of the possible repercussions abroad, which explains its numerous avowals of intention not to intervene.

A Government spokesman says that those directing the propaganda do not really favor intervention, but knowing that Japan is pledged to keep its hands off "are trying to dupe people by saying Great Britain and America are aiding the Chihli and Chang Tso-lin is implicitly dependent on their favorable help of the Japanese people whom he has always supported at the expense of others," he further says.

The spokesman adds: "Those who are trying to dupe people with the false notion that victory for Chang Tso-lin will pave the way to ultimate domination of China by Japan and great trade prosperity, know that this is not so, and such a thought would be the universal belief that Japan had been cowed by America and Britain and deserted by its quondam friend in the Far East. Canada is enjoying such a reputation could not endure."

The Premier is anxious to avoid a speedy termination to the strife, lest Japan may be involved, thereby adding another serious problem to the burden, a political serious problem.

Failure, however, in this regard, failing ingenious handling, would spell disaster for the whole nation.

The Premier emphasizes that such arrangements were "most preposterous" and that a perfect concert of action among the nations interested in China, following the line of action agreed upon.

## DISCOVERY OF LIVY BOOKS NOT GENUINE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The lost books of Livy, reported discovered by Dr. Fusco in a Neapolitan monastery dating from the sixth century, is not found to be a fact. The Italian Government, having sent a representative to inquire into the discovery, reports that no part of the manuscript is genuine.

J. C. Squire, commenting on the situation in the London Observer, says that Dr. di Marilino Fusco goes into the Pantheon with Louis de Rougemont and Dr. Cook, rather than Columbus and Aladdin.

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## OPEN MARKETS FOR CRUDE OIL ARE ADVOCATED

National Petroleum Ex-  
change Backed to End  
Price-Fixing

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (Special)—Following his prediction that the price of gasoline to the consumer will drop to a price so low that few realize how cheap it will be, L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, declared that the only safe solution for the gasoline situation is to form an open market for crude oil. This, he said, would function similarly to the stock exchange or wheat pit where pipe-line credit balances and other petroleum products could be bought and sold openly. Mr. Nicholas would have the exchange in charge of a board of governors formed by the industry. He would make pipe-lines and their storage facilities common carriers "in fact as well as in name."

The president of the independent jobbers' association takes issue with certain oil companies that have not been able to reduce their prices as he believes is warranted by the existing over-production of crude.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he repeated that he believes the same mistakes of a year ago are being made again and asserted that the proposal to form an open crude market apparently is the only way that the public may be served and the oil industry survive threatened difficulties without experiencing losses within the next few months. He presented the following letter, one of several received endorsing a national petroleum exchange:

"Your suggestion to form an open market operated similarly to the stock exchange or wheat pit where pipe-line credit balances and other petroleum products could be bought and sold openly, is indeed a good one, but undoubtedly it would be opposed strongly by the powers that be."

The bigger companies that, unfortunately, have been allowed to do all the thinking for the smaller companies would have their own interests destroyed and instead, equal opportunity would prevail for all under your plan."

There would be no more fictitious prices maintained to show proper book balances, but instead honest values for crude oil would prevail based entirely upon a profit obtainable from the manufactured products, and we all know, while industrially safe, sane and honest, would cause a protest to go up that could be heard from coast to coast. But after we had passed through a period of adjustment and sound values were re-established, things would be as they actually should be."

Two BREWERIES  
CLOSED; THREE  
ARE UNDER SUIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Two more breweries have been closed and three more are under process in which packards are sought in this State by Federal injunctions. These developments are reported by Charles W. Vursell, chief field officer of the State prohibition enforcement department, and Jacob I. Crossman, Assistant United States Attorney.

Permanent injunctions have been obtained against the Mascoutah Brewery in St. Clair County and against the Franklin Brewery at Franklin, Ill., and Mrs. Vassell, brewer and equipment of the Mascoutah Brewery valued at \$75,000 have been ordered destroyed, while \$35,000 of equipment at the Franklin Brewery has been confiscated.

"Properties in which these breweries operated have been ordered sealed off and all business of any nature closed for a year. In Chicago during the last month we have seized more stills and other brewing equipment than in any previous period."

Mr. Grossman, who handles brewer injunction cases for the attorney general, here, has prosecutions underway against the White Eagle Brewing Company, the Malt Maid Products Company, formerly the Manhattan Brewery, and the Banner Products Company.

"It is practically certain that decisions will be rendered closing these establishments," Mr. Grossman added. "The nature of our evidence is such that we do not look for any other result. The closing of the White Eagle has been recommended by Richard Dobyns, attorney in charge."

It was raided twice, by Bruce Armstrong, federal prohibition agent. If it is ordered closed, 35,000 gallons of beer probably will be dumped into the sewers."

DAYTON BRIDGES ADVOCATED

DAYTON, O., Sept. 23 (Special)—

In a report Dayton's city manager, bridge engineers recommend the construction within the next two years of seven new concrete or steel bridges to replace present old structures.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## BANKERS EXPECT GERMAN LOAN FLOATING ABOUT NOV. 15

Discussed at the Cleveland  
Parley—Interest in  
Irrigation Indorsed

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23 (Special)—Opposition of the "complete plan" of grouping railroads was expressed by the report of the committee on railroad securities of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, now in its thirteenth annual convention here.

The report stated: "We urge that the interests of the railroads and of the public will be best served if the Transportation Act of 1920 can be so modified that consolidation plans will be subject to the permissive authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but will not rest on an obligatory or so-called 'complete plan' of grouping prepared in advance by the commission."

Importance of irrigation projects in the industrial and economic growth of the country was stressed in the report of the committee on irrigation securities. "The importance of irrigation to our country is very great," states the report, "and without regard to the fact that many hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in enterprises and securities directly predicated on resources and assets developed through irrigation, the extent to which the wealth, population and future of our country is dependent on irrigation areas of the United States is important that the Investment Bankers' Association can with wisdom continue its interest in the improvement of irrigation laws and financing, as well as toward the knowledge of its members and investors generally."

Great Irrigated Area

MADRID, Sept. 23—Good news in the shape of relief for the beleaguered garrison at Gorgues, five miles south of Tetuan, if held after this day's severe fighting, is just being announced from Madrid. The fighting was carried on in steep snow-covered mountain slopes and there was great rejoicing when the besieged and relief columns met. There is still isolated and there is no news of an attempt at its relief.

By Special Cable

TANGER, Morocco, Sept. 22. The recovery of Gorgues, an extreme high point opposite Tetuan, if held after Spanish forces, means the safety of the city of Tetuan. Eight thousand Spanish troops were engaged in the operations.

Sheshuan is still isolated and there is no news of an attempt at its relief.

With the incidents in the Sudan occurred, both sides were surprised and embarrassed, but the difficulties were overcome and it is hoped that the personal meeting of the Premiers will result in a real settlement.

WOMEN QUERY  
OFFICE SEEKER

Peace Union Ask All Candidates to Express View  
on Outlawry of War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A national campaign to outlaw war was started yesterday by the direction of the Women's Peace Union. Part of the present Assembly was observable again yesterday when the third commission met to receive the draft protocol on arbitration and sanctions in the form in which it has issued from the discussions in the committee of 12. The "Glass Room" at the secretariat was filled to capacity, and a large crowd outside the windows and door was present.

When the incidents in the Sudan

## Cohasset's 23-Bell Carillon Sounds Its Dedicatory Strain

Kamiel Lefevere Comes From Malines, Belgium, to Play at Exercises and Give Recitals

Out across the silver pool set in Cohasset Common, away over the austere New England landscape, a dim sea of sea on one side, and to an inland turning bronze and scarlet and gold with autumn on the other, the sonorities of Cohasset's new carillon moved majestically this morning on the day of its dedication. The 23 bells are set in the Norman tower of St. Stephen's Church that crowns the jagged rocks rising sharply above the Main Street. They are the gift to Cohasset of Mrs. Hugh Bomford, whose husband died last month. Mrs. Jessie M. Barron, the assistant carillonneur at St. Rombold's in Malines, Belgium, who has come to Cohasset especially to act as dedicatory carillonneur and to give a series of recitals during the next fortnight. At St. Rombold's M. Lefevere is assistant to Jef Deny, recognized as the greatest carillonneur of the time.

At the exercises this morning the Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, presided. He was assisted by the rector of St. Stephen's, the Rev. Charles O. Wilson. The Rev. Milo H. Gates of New York City, former rector of the church and under whose tenure the present edifice was built, preached the sermon. This afternoon M. Lefevere gave a recital. This evening, in the Town Hall, William Gorham Rice of Albany, author of "Carillons of Belgium and Holland" and "The Carillon in Literature," will give a detailed lecture and at 9:30 M. Lefevere will give a second recital for one hour.

### A Distinguished Art

Thus does America receive another example of a great and distinguished art. Perhaps the last concert of this evening is the best representation of the use to which the carillon has

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture on "Carillons of Belgium and Holland" by William Gorham Rice of Albany. 8:15, Cohasset Town Hall; carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere of Malines, Belgium. 9:30.

West Roxbury Civic Association: Public meeting with addresses by political candidates. Robert Gould Shaw School.

American Society for Steel Treating: Exposition on Commonwealth Pier open to public, 1 to 10 p. m., with motion pictures at 7; annual meeting of the society. Copley Square.

Harvard University: Formal reception to new students, Harvard Union. 8.

### Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Robin Hood." 8:15. Colonial—Ethel Barrymore in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." 8:15.

Hollies—Cyril Maude in "Aren't We All?" 8:15.

Anthony—"The Sign of the Cross." 8:15.

St. James—"Just Married." 8:15.

Keith's—Vanderbilt.

Majestic—"Mr. Martin Buttler." 8:15.

Tremont—"Lollipops." 8:15.

### Photographs

Fenway—"Empty Hands." Tremont—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln." 8:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Huntington School operas.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon.

Boston Club.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

WGI, American Radio Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Recital of popular songs.

8:15 p. m.—Mabel Jones-Jordan Trio, instrumental section.

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)

10:35 a. m.—WNAC's Open Club.

1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

1:50 p. m.—Popular songs. Ted and Dick Watson; Don Ramsay, accompanist.

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

4:30 p. m.—Classical music from Lowell's State Theater.

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour. Mrs. William H. Stevens.

8:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance.

8 p. m.—Concert program, Lyric Quartet.

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\$65      \$85  
\$125      Upwards



## WOMEN'S EARNING POWER SHOWN IN "RESULT BOOTHS"

Hundreds Visit Activities Exhibit Conducted by New York League of Business Women

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—More than 150 "Result Booths" showing how women have demonstrated their earning ability in almost as many different ways, are furnishing inspiration to a procession of visitors at the Women's Activity Exhibit, in session at the Hotel Commodore this week. The wide range of achievement covered in the display and the message which it conveys are as follows:

"...of the six carillons now in this country are in Massachusetts. The other two are at Gloucester and at Andover Academy. The Taylor Company, in Loughborough, Eng., made the Gloucester bells and also those at Andover. Gillett & Johnson of Croydon cast the Cohasset bells as well as those at Plainfield, and also are fabricating the carillons of Rockfield Jr. is to give to the Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York. The great Ghent carillon has one less bell than the Rockfield carillon.

Some 37 years ago Jef Deny began to give the concerts which have brought him such renown. Possibly more to Deny than to any other single figure in the revival of interest in carillons in Europe. When the Hemery brothers passed on there were no new bells in the Low Countries.

At the exercises some of the centuries-old carillons became cracked or broken, some fell from their towers or were destroyed in the wars. And there were no makers to replace them. But within later years English makers have been experimenting with the tuning of great bells for carillons which they manufactured so that now, in addition to there being one great master player of the time, there are new bell ringers able to play, and this is renewed the tapestry of tradition which grew so rich and luxurious in early centuries from such a humble beginning.

### Assistant to Jef Deny

M. Lefevere is assistant to Deny as carillonneur at the national school for carillonneurs which the Belgian Government partly supports. Located in the city of Malines in which it is located. Such support is amplified by private donations from individuals who see in the revival of the art a demand for special training.

Of interest to these women whose duties are chiefly domestic as well as otherwise, a special course in electrical home economics is being offered by one of the electric companies. Free daily lectures at 3 and 8 p. m. are being offered. Another opportunity suggested to women who have only a short time to spend in training is offered by a school in

candy-making, requiring only a one-week course.

Courses in tearoom training, requiring from three to six weeks, emphasize the means of placing a business started by amateurs on a paying basis; a shopping bureau demonstrates what a small group of women can do by establishing themselves in the business of purchasing for others—the main qualifications here being taste and a sense of value; courses in interior decorating and secretarial schools are explained at other booths.

The fresh astronomical phenomenon, which cannot be seen with the naked eye, but whose view is possible with a small telescope, so far known as the Finsler comet, is of either the seventh or the eighth magnitude, and is near Mars, about 10 degrees south of Arcturus.

Word of the comet first reached Harvard last Saturday in a cable announcing Finsler's discovery from the Bureau Central in Copenhagen. Another cable from Prager, Babelsberg, Germany, confirmed the announcement and declared that the comet was of the eighth magnitude.

A telegram from the Lick Observatory in California gave word of an observation of the comet on Sunday, Sept. 15, and said that it was of the tenth magnitude. The last observation would indicate that the comet was growing brighter, it was said at Harvard today.

Final verification of the newness of the comet will not come until the orbit of the observation has been calculated and other technical aspects of the affair worked out, says the announcement. The observations at the Lick station were as follows: Right ascension, 14 hours, 3 minutes, 29.8-10 seconds; left declination, north, 8 hours, 23 minutes, 44 seconds.

## BATES-CAMBRIDGE DEBATERS READY

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

### Russian Soviet Government to Be the Topic

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. Oliver R. Barlow, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Oliver R. Barlow, Waterbury, Conn.; Nathaniel Goggin, Celina, Ohio; Mrs. Nellie D. Spangler, Detroit, Mich.

Harriet R. Parker, Hinsdale, Ill.

Walter E. Parker, Hinsdale, Ill.

R. B. Webber, Red Wing, Minn.

J. B. MacLean, Anchorage, Alaska.

Miss Rosalie B. Lyon, Seattle, Wash.

Paul G. Lynch, Seattle, Wash.

Ruth H. Hubbard, Deland, Fla.

Robert A. Ross, Sousa's Band.

Mrs. Adella C. Jones, Evanston, Ill.

William S. Farlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Isa Farlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Edna Rohrbach, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Edith J. Dunham, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Esther Farlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Dorothy Farlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Ruth N. Bryson, Brazil, Ind.

Lucile H. Hickox, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. B. A. Hickox, Portland, Ore.

Charles C. Pritchard, White Plains, N. Y.

Miss Dorothy W. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.

Howard W. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.

Josephine C. Meacham, Washington, D. C.

Irma W. M. Greenfield, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Mrs. Blanche W. Walker, Marlboro, Mass.

Mrs. Jane C. Moore, Marlboro, Mass.

J. F. VanLeuven, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Edith R. Heckman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Edward J. Hayes, Boston.

Mr. John C. Ladd, Boston.

Alfred W. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass.

Victor F. Jewett, Lowell.

Elmer L. McCulloch, Adams.

Frank O. Scott, West Springfield.

Henry L. Shattuck, Boston.

Samuel H. Wragg, Needham.

Mr. Butler is the son of Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu Butler, president of the Council of State of All India. Mr. Marshall saw service with the Black Sea fleet during the world war and against the Bolsheviks. Mr. Canham, who comes to Auburn, is a senior at Bates.

He has twice debated against Oxford.

Mr. Davis, who lives in Washington, D. C., is a junior. His experience in debating has been against American colleges. Mr. Googins, a

member of the staff of the Monitor.

He is a member of the Alpha Gamma Delta sorority.

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# Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 23

Progressive as compared with President Coolidge; Conservative as compared with Senator La Follette.

This is the characterization of John W. Davis that the Democratic Party managers are heralding throughout the United States. In their literature and through their speakers, they are describing the Democratic nominee as a sane Progressive, as a forward-looking Democrat of the Woodrow Wilson type, as a foe to reaction and a friend to progress and reform, but as a staunch supporter of constitutional government, a defender of the existing order and an implacable opponent of radicalism.

Mr. Davis in his travels about the country has been espousing progressive policies, but always and everywhere making it clear that he favors no attack on the basic law of the land. His stand on the Constitution is as firm as Coolidge's.

His appeal for orderly government has been strong. He has called government by classes or blocks. Government by discretion has been condemned. Yet he has not stood against change. This is where his opposition to reaction comes in. He has urged reforms that would promote a people's government. Well-ordered progress is the development he desires.

### A Neutral Viewpoint

The motto of the ancient Greeks, "Moderation in all things," comes close to reflecting the Democratic view in this campaign. The party is equally opposed to the "no-change" policy of the Republicans and the "rapid change" policy of the Progressives.

Viewed in a broad way, the Progressives who have deserted both the old parties this campaign are closer to the Democrats on domestic issues than they are to the Republicans, and more in harmony with the Republicans than with the Democrats on question having to do with foreign affairs. This, however, obscures the double emphasis the Progressives are putting into their attacks on the Republicans. If foreign questions, rather than domestic issues, were at the fore in the campaign, the Progressives most likely would be directing their heaviest fire against the Democrats. Then, too, it is logical that the party in power, seeking a new lease of life, would be the target to be aimed at the most. In any case, the Democrats have drawn lines of difference that are just as distinct between them and the Progressives as between them and the Republicans.

Mr. Davis and the Democrats are unalterably opposed to the La Follette device for curbing the power of the Supreme Court. President Coolidge and most reactionary Republicans are no more opposed over the proposal to give the Congress a veto on judicial decisions than are the Democrats. Government ownership of railroads and public utilities also separates the Democrats from the Progressives. Mr. Davis and his party will have none of this, insisting that strict regulation will cure all the ills complained of.

### Agree on People's Rule

In the matter of re-establishing a people's government the Democrats and Progressives are somewhat in accord. Both are against special privileges. The Democrats, however, do not go as far as the Progressives go, although traveling in the same direction with them. The La Follette view of monopolistic control of the sources of production and distribution is not held by the Democrats, although the latter agree with the Progressives that Republican rule has been bad to favored individuals and groups. Equity and exact justice to all is the demand of the Democrats in 1924 just as it was in Jefferson's day.

On the tariff the Democrats and Progressives are not far apart. La Follette, as a member of the Senate, voted against the Fordney-McCumber Act which Mr. Davis assails. Similarly, in the matter of direct taxation, Senator La Follette voted for the Democratic bill which President Coolidge condemned and then approved over the veto of Mr. Davis. As opponents of special privileges in whatever form, Mr. Davis and Senator La Follette oppose high customs duties, bounties, subsidies, and preferential rates of taxation.

In the realm of foreign affairs, the Republicans can dangle opposition to the League of Nations before the eyes of the Progressives. La Follette is an isolationist. He was a bitter-enemy

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in the fight over the Versailles treaty and he did not move forward with the Republican party at Cleveland. He is not only opposed to America's entry into the League of Nations, which is a "closed incident" as far as President Coolidge is concerned, but equally opposed to the World Court into which the President would take the United States.

The Republican view of the World Court is strangely enough approaches the Democratic view. The major parties declared for America's adherence to the protocol establishing the court. The Democrats have favored the court all along. Their comment on the Republican declaration in favor of America's entry is that the only thing that has kept America out of the court is the Republican senate of the United States.

### Railroads and Farmers

The Democratic campaign calls for more emphasis all the time on the declaration that orderly progress is dependent upon Democratic success.

In this way the fight will be directed at Republicans and Progressives simultaneously and constantly. The Democratic view is that the Republicans are not to be blamed for the administration and that the Progressives can do nothing because they have no legislative machinery and would do too much if this handicap did not exist.

The approach of the various parties to the railroad question as it relates to agricultural relief is cited to illustrate the correctness of the Democratic position.

The farmers of the great middle west convinced of the economic trouble were linked with freight rates, asked for modification of the transportation law of 1920. Section 15a, the so-called rate-making section, was particularly under attack.

The Republican congress successfully resisted all efforts to open up the transportation question in the last session, although the agitation for relief was greatest in the section of the country that normally is safely Republican. The refusal to consider the question was due, according to the Democrats and Progressives, to the grip that the carriers have upon the Republican Party. The railroads, themselves, wished no change in the law. They got their wish.

Senator La Follette would grant heroic treatment. He would repeal the Esch-Cummins act in its entirety as a starter and ultimately bring about Government ownership and operation of the railroads. He never goes half-way when he goes at all. But the Democrats offer a milder solution. They deploy drastic changes while realizing that the inaction of the Republicans is almost as indefensible. They would modify the Esch-Cummins act in the interest of the experience of the western railroads.

As in the case of the railroads, so in other cases of desired reforms, say the Democrats. They would grant constructive relief as opposed to the Republican policy of doing nothing and the tendency of the Progressives to tear down.

**QUESTION BOX AID FOR WOMEN VOTER**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24 (Special)—In order to help women vote intelligently at the polls this November, a question box department has been started by the Republican Women of Philadelphia County. The Women of Philadelphia County, the Council of Women, and the League of Women Voters are to be the leaders in the campaign to impose stricter regulation on the Congress a veto on judicial decisions than are the Democrats. Government ownership of railroads and public utilities also separates the Democrats from the Progressives. Mr. Davis and his party will have none of this, insisting that strict regulation will cure all the ills complained of.

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It will be noted that although Mr.

It is true that Mr. Davis, in an address on the evening of Defense Day—after the signal success of the plan—gave it partial approval, stressing the importance of "preparedness for peace"; and that there was issued from the La Follette headquarters in Washington at about the same time a statement couched in similar terms, calling for defense against the foes within our house-hold.

**Republicans Agree**

With both of these appeals the Republican Party is in hearty sympathy. Preparedness for peace and defense against the enemies in our household, are vital issues to which Calvin Coolidge is committed. They amount to the same thing in the final analysis. There can be no peace at home while the enemies within our households are active.

What are the "enemies within our household"? Aren't they the bloc or group or party which proposes that the system of checks and balances which are the main springs of the Constitution shall be torn apart and the independence of the judiciary be subordinated to the whim and will of Congress? Is there any greater menace to our peace at home than this proposition to put the Constitution in the rear of any sudden gust of sentiment which may sweep a fleeting majority into Congress?

How many of the upward of 17,000,000 of men and women who answered the call on Defense Day, it may be asked, are favorable to this project? This is the issue, this is the question which is to be decided at the polls on Nov. 4. Another call is sent out, no more threatening in its nature, but just as vital as that of Defense Day, for the people of the Nation to indicate whether they will stand by the Constitution or deliver it over to the man-handling of an ephemeral legislative assembly.

It will be noted that although Mr.

The department will be under the direction of Mrs. D. Dobson Altemus-Eastman, chairman of the organization, who thinks there are many election points that are not clear to many women.

The department will be continued until election day next November. It will be open daily, and women of any political party are invited to make use of the service. The department is not in itself partisan, but is designed to help women over many stumbling places and is directed to the task of helping them to vote intelligently.

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Run your tongue across your teeth. You may feel that film. Under it are the prettier, whiter teeth you see in

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# New Offerings at Boston Playhouses

## Ethel Barrymore as Paula Tanqueray

Colonial Theater—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," a play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero. First appearance here of Ethel Barrymore in the title rôle. Presented by Arthur Hopkins.

Aubrey Tanqueray ..... Henry Daniel  
Eleanor ..... Helen Robbins  
John Drummond ..... John Wheatley  
Mrs. Carteyon ..... Gwendoline  
Capt. Hugh Ardole ..... Geoffrey Saville  
Frank Minshew, Q.C.M.P. ..... Morton Whaley  
Sir George Orreyed, Bart. ..... G. P. Huntley  
Lady Orreyed ..... Margaret Kelly  
Morse ..... Harry Weller  
Willis ..... Walter Howe  
A maid ..... Edna Peckham

It was an evening of adjustment, both for players and audience. Playgoers to whom Miss Barrymore means 20 years of charm in the theater have found it difficult to adjust themselves to her new lines of sophisticated parts, and now she appears in the harshest character that has yet fallen to her. Paula Tanqueray. Moreover, she chooses to act Paula with a hard, baleful exterior for two acts only revealing in the last act the pitiful depths of the woman who found that she could not live down her purple past.

While Miss Barrymore's scheme of acting the play is admirable in its sheer climactic form, a humanizing yet remains to be done with the first half of the play if it is to be a definite success. She is a little too baleful in her own performance. And that of all the others will doubtless come with experience in the piece. It is only natural that last night should have had its agitations because she has just begun to act the piece.

With additional performances, too, she will have more assistance from her company in making the first half of the play acceptable. Her well-prepared, astute, vague but highly competent peer is a worthy companion to a gallery of attractive stage portraits.

The play is sufficiently well contrived, in spite of two or three superfluous rôles. Mr. Maude is given some repartee of familiar quality to keep a first night audience in continual uproar.

L. A. S.

## St. James Theater

St. James Theaters—"Just Married," a farce in three acts by Adele Matthews and Anne Nichols, acted by Boston Stock Company.

Victoria Horne ..... Olive Blakeney  
M. U. Makepeace Witter ..... Louis Leon Hall  
M. U. Makepeace Witter ..... Anna Layng  
Mrs. John ..... Housewife ..... Ethel Walker as Lady Marian Fitzwaltier  
Mrs. Jack Stanley ..... Nina Oliver  
Percy Jones ..... Harvey Hayes  
Robert Adams ..... Herbert Heyes  
Ship's Officer ..... Ralph M. Remley  
First Steward ..... Ralph Morehouse  
Second Steward ..... Frank C. Collier  
Taxi-driver ..... John Collier

"Just Married," in all its three acts, concealed nearly all the talent which the Boston Stock Company is known to possess, and during its 2½ hours of banality afforded none of the genuine entertainment which the Boston Stock Company can provide, if it has a play with an occasional line of real wit, or a frequent situation of novelty.

The action revolves upon the tragic axis of the obvious mistakes which are allowed to arise from a similarity of names. Robert Adams brings them into the play, to occupy the same stateroom in a liner bound from France to New York. None of the conventional situations are overlooked.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Walker were perhaps two of the most interesting figures on the stage last night, and they evoked a large share of the approval from the audience; but it was a friendly audience which, always is good humor, applauds Herbert Heyes because they like him, regardless of his rôle, and similarly with Miss Hammond, or Miss Blakeney, or Mrs. Johnnie Walker, who has more easily interpreted his character than last night. Indeed, there are many who were entertained by the congenial Boston Stock Company, despite the play.

The Rev. Ernest Lynton, John Ashford John Wilcock, George Millar

Hollis Street Theater—Cyril Maude in "Aren't We All?" A comedy in three acts by Frederick Lonsdale. Produced by Charles Dillingham. First time in Boston.

Roberta ..... F. Gately Bell  
The Hon. William Taft ..... Hugh Hume  
Lady Franklin ..... Cynthia Broome  
Martin Steele ..... Timothy Huntley  
Kitty Lake ..... Elizabeth Gresham  
Lord Palmerston ..... Cyril Maude  
Margot Tatman ..... Hope Sutherland  
The Hon. Mrs. Lynton ..... Cyril Maude  
John Wilcock ..... George Millar

By all means, let us retain the star system on the professional stage. Mr. Maude, among others, justifies it. We go to see, not the play, not the, so to speak, supporting company, but the actor of especial quality in a particular type of rôle. Thus we

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AND BUSINESS WOMAN

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## "Robin Hood" at Boston Opera House

Boston Opera House—"Robin Hood," a comic opera in three acts, music by Reginald DeKoven, book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Robert of Huntington ..... Forrest Huff Sheriff of Nottingham ..... De Wolf Hopper Sir Guy of Gisborne ..... Sol Solomon Will Scarlet ..... Herbert Waterous Friar Tuck ..... Arthur Cunningham Robin Hood ..... Eddie Cantor Lady Marian Fitzwaltier ..... Ethel Walker Dame Durden ..... Lucille Davis Andrew ..... Eddie Peckham

never can be disappointed; we always have our good time.

On the present occasion Mr. Maude is the distinguished Lord Grenham, an elderly gentleman of sporting propensities. His indiscretions are harmless enough, so far as the direct evidence goes, and in any event he's sure to charm old and young with one charm or another.

His son, Willie, there's an inspired man—sober, falls short of his father in worldly cleverness; and his incapacity in this respect was revealed to us with superlative success last night by Mr. Hugh Huntley.

Willie, in fact, is just a foolish boy who in some incomprehensible manner allows himself at a most inopportune moment to be drawn into a scene with a young person known as Miss Lake; at the precise moment, indeed, when his wife returns unexpectedly from Egypt.

Lord Grenham continually undertakes to adjust the little misunderstandings that result between Willie and Miss Lake. At first, with indifferent success, it seems. But at last he really opens his daughter-in-law's eyes by an expedient perhaps suggested to him by the name of the play, the omitted word in which appears to be "human." There was, in fact, in Egypt, on a scented night—but there!

It's all very gay, and, what is important, it provides Mr. Maude with ample opportunity to show the exuberance of his peculiar appeal. His well-prepared, astute, vague but highly competent peer is a worthy companion to a gallery of attractive stage portraits.

The play is sufficiently well contrived, in spite of two or three superfluous rôles. Mr. Maude is given some repartee of familiar quality to keep a first night audience in continual uproar.

L. A. S.

## Haverhill Shoe Industry Active

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special)—Shoe factories in this city are rushing to get out orders for Oct. 1 deliveries and the freedom from strikes, labor troubles and industrial unrest is materially aiding the manufacturers. Most of these orders will leave the factories during the present week.

While there has been considerable congestion in the fitting rooms this has been overcome largely by overtime work, many of the concerns asking that overtime permits be granted.

DeWolf Hopper was not mostly DeWolf Hopper. That is, it was mostly the Sheriff of Nottingham, and Mr. Hopper was the sheriff. His capable helpers carried the light burden of comedy with a sprightly ponderousness of wit well-suited to the sinister-comic character of the villain-clown with the "eagle-sparrow - swallow - penguin - gull - nary-national-emblem" cap.

In fact, the chief interest of the play, yet without overreaching toward the more sombre and operatic themes. The "Tinker's Song" was wholesomely jolly. His clever curtain talk was a show in itself.

B. F. Keith's Once the curtain rose at B. F. Keith's last night it never fell again, an act that could be dubbed mediocre.

The Duponts cut all kinds of designs in the air with hat, walking stick, rubber balls, apples, anything it seemed, that came to hand, as only

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cially sculptured lasts, dis-  
tinctly different from oxford,  
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Geeting pump fits because it  
is made that way.

And after all, isn't a pump  
a beautiful foot dress? That  
is, the Geeting kind, which lend  
themselves so charmingly to  
trimmings of a ribbon bow or  
side or front buckles, of which  
we show such an artistic and  
original stock.

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## B. U. PRESIDENT ASKS RELEASE

Dr. Murlin Would Become Head of DePauw University, His Alma Mater

Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, at a meeting of the trustees of the university this afternoon at the Boston Art Club asked them to release him, effective on or before Dec. 1, in order that he might accept the offer of the presidency of his alma mater, DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., tendered to him unanimously by the trustees of that institution on Sept. 6.

Today's meeting, called by John L. Bates, formerly Governor, president of the trustees, came at the request of Dr. Murlin. The action taken was not indicated, but it was said that an announcement might be made later in the day. The wording of the statement issued by the university officers today indicated that Dr. Murlin would be released. He will withhold formal acceptance of the DePauw offer until the trustees take action.

In a statement issued to the trustees, Dr. Murlin said that the invitation from his alma mater "amounts to a personal favor. He had rejected other invitations to leave Boston University, he said, but "to return to my own college, to be the first alumnus ever chosen for such a position, to serve my alma mater, is a most alluring opportunity."

### Built Up Boston University

He explained that in going to DePauw he was free from financial anxieties for the institution and would be able to devote himself to the students, faculty, and alumnus. He said he considered Boston "The most desirable city in the world in which to live." Dr. Murlin added.

"My only compensating comfort lies in the fact that my invitation to DePauw is hearty, unanimous and enthusiastic, and gives me the opportunity of spending my last years of life with old-time friends where I began my life work. From all quarters of the State and from all classes of people I am receiving letters of genuine welcome and hearty promise from tried and true friends of enthusiastic co-operation."

Dr. Murlin came to Boston University in 1911 when the enrollment was 1347; today it is 10,15. He had graduated from DePauw in 1891. He was head of Baker University from 1894 to 1911. Four institutions, including Harvard, in 1921 awarded him an honorary degree in recognition of his services.

### The "Municipal University"

In his inaugural address at Boston he outlined his views of what a municipal university should be. He said:

"The municipal university will need the usual equipment of the lecture room, the laboratory, the library, and the shop; but it will find its best equipped laboratory, its largest library, its best forge, anvil and bench, in the city in which it has its being."

Besides the regular enrollment, more than 2000 people now are taking advantage annually of the extramural opportunities offered by Boston University.

The five original departments of the university founded by Dr. Murlin in 1911 have been joined with six new ones. In 1911 the buildings were in use only part of the year, now they are thronged with students from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m., and are in use every month.

### STATE'S INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING MORE

Average Pay Increases and Trade Is on Upgrade

Massachusetts industries are on the upgrade again, according to a survey of 844 industrial establishments of the State made by the Department of Labor and Industries. This survey, made for the month of Aug. 15, showed that the weekly earnings of workers averaged \$22.27, as compared with \$22.85 a week for the same period of the previous month. The report says, in part:

"The changes which took place in the industries as a whole were all upward, as follows: An increase of 3.0 per cent in the number of employees, an increase of 4.8 per cent in the aggregate payroll, and an increase of 1.4 per cent in the average weekly earnings per person. The increase in the number of employees is the first recorded in any month, with the single exception of October (1.8 per cent), since March, 1923; the increase in the aggregate payroll, the first since September, 1923; and the increase in the average weekly earnings, the first since December, 1923. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the downward trend has been at least arrested in a month which usually shows a decided decline. Data on file indicate that employment in August was between 75.0 and 80.0 per cent of normal."

"In August as compared with July, there were increases in the number employed in 21 of the 36 industries, and decreases in 15, in direct contrast with conditions in July as compared with June. The cotton

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ESTABLISHED 90 YEARS.  
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SOUTHPORT

### Educator Resigns



Photo by Purdy  
DR. LEMUEL H. MURLIN  
Retiring President of Boston University,  
Who is to Head DePauw.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE ISSUES RAISED

Democrats Plan to Indorse Child Bill Republicans Barely Touched

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23 (Special)—The Democratic state convention, to be held at the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, probably will declare in favor of the ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. In this way, the Democrats will seek to make an issue with the Republicans who, at their convention last Thursday, took no stand on this amendment beyond recommending it to the "serious consideration of the Legislature."

The Republican nominees for Governor, Capt. John W. Winant, have come out in favor of the amendment, however, and if elected he says he will urge ratification upon the Legislature. There is much opposition among rural members of both parties to the proposition and it is likely that in the legislation the committee will not be made on party lines.

The Democratic convention will indorse the renominations of Fred H. Brown for Governor and William R. Williams for Lt. Governor. The representatives of Congress and the nominated of George E. Farrand, the present state Treasurer, for United States Senator. The platform will point with pride to the reduction of the state tax and the entire liquidation of the state debt, which has been in existence since the Civil War.

The Democrats will also come out strongly for a state 48-hour law for women and children in manufacturing, and for a bill to increase the amount of the woman's poll tax. In regard to the state constitutional convention, it will probably be recommended that the Governor's Council be abolished, and the state Senate elected with population rather than wealth as a basis.

Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will be retained for the campaign and arrangements have been made for speaking tours in the first week in October. The chairmen of the convention will be Bainbridge Colby and the president of the convention will be Raymond B. Stevens, who was vice-president of the United States Shipping Board during the war. Irving Hinckley, state Attorney-General, will draft the party platform as chairman of the platform committee.

### HEARING GRANTED ON FILLING STATION

Owner Asks Ruling Waiver From City Council

H. A. Quinn of 126 Massachusetts Ave. built a filling station on Boston Avenue, Dorchester Avenue, and Columbia Road several years ago before the park restrictions excluded such enterprises. Now the station is getting old and he wants to put up a new one. The question is thus raised whether the prior existence of the structure serves to make the park regulations inoperative. Yesterday the City Council voted to give a hearing Monday on his petition.

Quinn's purpose of the sale of firearms was the purpose of a resolve passed by the council, calling on James M. Curley, mayor, to petition the Legislature for a law prohibiting within the State the sale of small firearms to any persons except police and militiamen.

Action on the petition of the Middesex Trust for a lease from the city of land adjoining the municipal garbage station on Atlantic Avenue on which to erect a manufacturing and office building was postponed for another week. Councilman James A. Watson apolo-

getized for introducing an ordinance he had not read. It called for the exclusion of all billboard and advertising displays and was given him by a friend, he said. The resolution reached the committee on ordinances before it was discovered what a drastic measure it was. At Mr. Watson's request, the council consented to "indefinite postponement."

An order calling for consideration of a municipal lighting plant for Charlestown was passed.

WISCASSET, Me., Sept. 23 (AP)—Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who returned Saturday from Northern Greenland, intends to devote his attention for some time to northern Labrador. He will probably go north next June on a three months' trip to select a site there for a station for the study of geology, botany and ornithology.

### TAX RATE HIGHER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Average Increase of 5 Cents on Hundred Noted

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22 (Special)—The average rate of local taxation in the 235 cities and towns of New Hampshire is \$2.49 per \$100 of valuation for 1924, as compared with \$2.44 for 1923. The increase amounts to 5 cents per \$100 or one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the valuation.

Fletcher Hale, secretary of the State Tax Commission, says that the increase is due to the increase in taxes for city and town purposes. The state tax and some of the county taxes have been reduced but the local increases have more than offset the latter.

It is this average rate of taxation which is applied in the taxation of income under the State Income Tax Law and the taxation of public utilities, including railroads and telephone and telegraph companies. The State Income Tax Law applies to interest and dividends received by inhabitants of the state, and the 1924 rates are therefore 10 cents less than 2% per cent upon the income.

"Many of its deep bays have never been explored and practically are uncharted. In northern Labrador, practically no work has been done, and there is a very fertile field there."

"Next year he plans to cruise the coast during the summer months, explore the deep bays and select a

## EXPLORER WILL GO TO LABRADOR

Capt. MacMillan Proposes Station for Study of Birds and Plants

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Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who returned Saturday from Northern Greenland, intends to devote his attention for some time to northern Labrador. He will probably go north next June on a three months' trip to select a site there for a station for the study of geology, botany and ornithology.

"Fifty-five north latitude is undoubtedly the best place in the north to study the aurora borealis, about which so little is known," Dr. MacMillan said. "The whole sky is one mass of beautiful colors."

"A station built under the northern lights, which are not so far north as people believe, and continued observations made for a period of years is bound to bring forth some very valuable and interesting results."

"Although there is a general belief that the northern lights are no nearer to the surface of the earth than 60 miles, many Eskimos and other reputable observers declare that these have been often heard, the sound resembling the soft rustling of silk or the crackling of fine tissue paper."

"Parry, the American explorer, and Perry, the English explorer, both declared that they often had seen the northern lights between themselves and a distant hill, which is proof positive that the aurora is at times at a low altitude."

"I think it is safe to say that the aurora is undoubtedly an electrical phenomenon, and much is to be learned and can be learned best in north Labrador at about 55 north latitude, where there seems to be a broad belt extending across the northern part of Canada, the center of Labrador and out to sea, where we have the best displays."

"Next year he plans to cruise the coast during the summer months, explore the deep bays and select a

site for a building to be erected in 1926, if he can possibly, through his lectures, raise funds to obtain an efficient staff of natural scientists of national reputation to be at the head of the different departments. This station, probably, will be in operation a number of years, it is said, for the study of terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity."

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## ADVANCE SHOWN IN STEEL TRADE

Convention Delegates Optimistic—Great Strides Reported at Session

Modern developments in the field of natural science, spurred to rare accomplishment by the necessities of the World War, will prove one of the most important factors in aiding the countries in their peace time efforts, according to Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards, and president of the American Society for Steel Treating. Dr. Burgess is in Boston for the convention of the society and the International Steel Exposition, which is being held at Commonwealth Pier. He added:

"General business showed a distinct advance in July over the figures previously made public by the treasury. During August showed a pronounced trend of improvement. The steel industry, long known as the barometer of business, reports a very favorable outlook for a period of normal activity, the sheet steel figures alone, in July, showing a decided increase in the volume of demand over the June figures. This is the first increase shown in the sheet steel sales in many months, and indicates the general direction of the industry."

Dr. Burgess comes into intimate contact with all classes of industries. He pointed out that the inventions in natural science incidental to the war, and the improvement known products and commodities which is certain to come, will make a profound impression on the world markets, and will aid the stability of these markets."

The technical sessions of the convention of the American Society for Steel Treating continued at the Coplay-Plaza Hotel this morning.

CODEN & CO.'S INCOME UP

Coden & Co. reports net income of \$2,237,172 for the six months ended June 30, 1924, depreciation and interest but before taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with \$2,208,489 in the corresponding period last year.

MEDHURST'S

Fashions & Furnishings

Values discriminating shoppers appreciate all-the-year-round

F. MEDHURST, LTD.

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"The House for Style and Quality"

## Woollands

Authentic Autumn Modes for the Gentlewoman

Now Being Displayed in All Departments



L.A. 53.—The Prevailing Fashion. This Chiffon Velvet Coat is lined Jap and edged Fur. Most becoming shape. Can be worn at any time.

Special value.....Price 5 Gns.

In all smart and newest shades.



L.A. 54.—House Coat, most attractive shape, specially designed for the young figure in soft Velveteen, trimmed smart French Galon. Can be had in any colour. Wonderful value.

Price 59/6



L.A. 55.—House Coat, most attractive shape, specially designed for the young figure in soft Velveteen, trimmed smart French Galon. Can be had in any colour. Wonderful value.

Price 7 Gns.

If preferred, Sleeves can be made in Chiffon Velvet, in Black, Beaver, Brown or Grey. Price 7½ Gns.

L.A. 51.—Attractive Model Coat in Chiffon Velvet, becoming long lines to suit the matronly figure. The Sleeves are made of Georgette to tone and Coated lined throughout, edged new Macramé Insertion.

Price 7 Gns.

Or, if preferred, Sleeves can be made in Chiffon Velvet, in Black, Beaver, Brown or Grey. Price 7½ Gns.



L.A. 50.—Cinnamon Georgette Coat, with Pleats front and back, exact copy of a French Model, edged Marabout same shade. Can also be had in Black or any other colour in two or three days.

Price 5 Gns.

WOOLLAND BROS., Ltd.

Court Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors

Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1, England

## The Christian Science Monitor

Can Be Obtained from W. H. Smith & Son at the Following Railway Station Bookstalls:

ENGLAND

Alnwick, Andover; Bromley North, S. R.; Bromley South, S. R.; Canterbury West, S. R.; Derby, Hull (Paragon Station); Leicester, Liverpool (Exchange Station); Liverpool (Central Station); Liverpool (Tithebarn Street Station); Nottingham, L. M. & S.; Nottingham (Victoria); Orpington, Southsea, Staplehurst, Woodhall Spa, Upper Warlingham; L. N. E. Railway, Norwich (Thorpe), Station.

And from G. F. Morrison at Leeds (New Station)

# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## The Season Shows Many New Tendencies

New York

**Special Correspondence**  
A DISTINCT tendency is evident in autumn dress fashions toward the more fitted lines, and these are prominent factors in the trade who think it will be one of the outstanding developments of the season. Many of the new fashions point to the influence of the Spanish mode, and there is also a great deal of the directorie exploited, especially in the bouffant period costumes that are shown for evening wear; and in the double-breasted and revere types that are employed for many of the tailored costumes.

The belt has given way to the straightline frock, but in many cases the mode changes from the straight line just within a short distance of the hem. One might say that around the knees there is a distinct tendency toward a flare, accomplished with circular flounces of like or contrasting colors or materials. Then again there are frocks constructed with the same impression is attained with a top tunic effect with an added section at the bottom of contrasting material.

Godets, which are circular pieces set in a straight-line frock, are very much in the mode of the moment, and many of the French couturiers are employing the type for the trotter frock.

Jenny uses very simple costumes for autumn, the straightline, plus over a narrow bandage constituting the simple type. To relieve the stiffness of some of the dresses this house has slashed the tunic at one side and inserted a full inset of embroidered crepe to accomplish the new tendency of flare just below the knees.

### Circular Trimmings and Godets

The tube frock is still to be a style item, but this coming season it will be shown with the snug foundation showing just a bit beneath the hemline, whereby the effect of a seven-eighth tunic is given. Then again it may be a tube to the knees and there blossoms out into a very full flounce that introduces all sorts of trimming. The set-on flounce may acquire an further effect of fullness by godets set at distances through the entire section.

Simplicity is still reserved for the blouse portion of the frock and trimmings confine themselves to skirts, where the lower down they are placed the better it is. This tendency is expressed in circular flounces and godets. Even the tailored frocks show a liking for the circular borders and the insets of fullness at the hemline.

Evening frocks also tend to the circular skirt, although it is not confined to the flounce portion, but sometimes ranges directly from the hipline. Godets are inset in these frocks, too. Sometimes they are of metallized fabric, in contrast to the plain fabric of which the frock is fashioned.

Shorter skirts are being brought out by French arbiters of fashion and so one may not be surprised to find the short skirt taking its place in both formal and daytime frocks.

And while the skirts get shorter the sleeves get longer, and for the new season we are told that long sleeves are to be especially smart both in the flowing and the snug types.

Fashion favors lace for the autumn and winter and the Spanish mode finds much use for laces not only in producing the full long-hung tunic effect but also as godets to give the

circular effect. Evening frocks especially show the use of lace, and in the directorie modes particularly many quaint effects are accomplished. Fringes are pre-eminent and frocks for the evening in many cases look as though they had been fashioned of embroidered Spanish shawls.

The fagotting. The bateau neckline is still employed and the new note is the introduction of long sleeves which are much in the limelight for the autumn.

To the right is one of the new frocks for evening wear. This model comes from Cheruit and is made of orange tulle with shaded orange petals forming the border around the hemline and making a small pompon or rosette on the hip from where the fullness seems to start.

### Fabrics and Colors

As far as fabrics are concerned twills and weaves are giving place to many types of silk, satin, and

acetate in coming in for much attention for first-of-the-season frocks.

Plaids are combined with plain twills to a large extent especially in the tunic frock with the plaids just peeping from beneath the hemline. Brocaded chiffons are much in evidence for afternoon and evening frocks.

Black and black-and-white combinations are given the transgressives who wandered into the forbidden dimensions of 40 to 50 inches had no recourse but unfashionable and uninteresting garments, unless she were ready to look grotesque in costumes designed for her Venus de Milo sisters. The plainer, the duller her dresses the more concealing were they supposed to be.

When the "perfect 36" dominated the fashionable idea of femininity loveliness and the transgressives who

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This fallacy was accepted for so long a time remains a mystery. It is obvious, however, that the stout figure is apparently diminished not by plain dull areas, which more often increase her aspect of bulk, but instead by variety, broken lines, interesting areas.

## Slenderizing Styles in Development

ALTHOUGH the boyish figure has achieved at this moment a popularity which, so far as history

records, it never enjoyed at any previous period, overturning irreverently the old Greek canons of beauty and proportion and casting from its pedestal and shattering into dishonored fragments the ideal of the "perfect 36," yet despite this supremacy, never before have stout women been so fortunate as now in the clothes which are designed for them.

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### The Pioneer

We owe our new theory and practice chiefly to Raphael Malsim, who had won his degree as a mechanical engineer when, in about 1916, his attention was diverted to the consideration of this department of dress design.

With seriousness and precision he collected statistics and tabulated measurements. He found that about 40 per cent of American women are stout and that the proportion is extremely small. Most individuals have different ways of being round. This being the case the mathematical addition of material everywhere in direct ratio to the bust measure could be satisfactory only in the case of the symmetrically-large type.

Continuing his series of measurements upon individual women he worked out an average of relative proportions for two types. In the case of flat-chested women with large hips he found that certain relative proportions predominated; which is also the case with the large-bosomed woman of smallish hips.

He was not completely satisfied, however, with these discoveries for he had become aware that figures differ also in curves and contours. So Mr. Malsim invented a measure-mold or flexible yard-stick with which he can plot the curves of the connecting areas. A system of springs holds the instrument firm in the shape it assumes upon the body until it is deliberately released. In this manner the story can be transferred to paper.

With all this new knowledge at his command Mr. Malsim turned to manufacture for the ready-made trade large sizes in the three different types. The variations within each class for each size are so slight as to involve only the simplest alterations.

### Partaking of the Mode

So far so good, but, after all, accurate fitting could be regarded only as a part of the problem. The stout woman must be given clothes as smart as those of the slim woman. This opened a fascinating field of design concerning itself with slenderizing lines, outlines, and areas; with slenderizing colors and slenderizing fabrics.

The possibility of achieving apparent improvements in the stout figure is largely due to the great facility with which vision may be

had this year," Miss Pritchard con-

tinued, "Miss Martin seemed sur-

prised that American business women

should take such an interest in

sports, but added that her country

women would do well to think more of them."

"These Swiss women seem to think

we are far ahead of them in inde-

pendence and business efficiency, but

I wonder if women in America have

taken their responsibility to the

younger business girl as seriously as

the Swiss women across the water

have taken theirs. I am glad to see

the educational feature of our asso-

ciation coming more to the front and

our clubs all over the country begin-

ning to establish scholarships to en-

able young women to get a better

preparation before starting out in

the business world."

Miss Martin, who holds a responsi-

bility position in a bank in Berne, is

much interested in the progress that

women in this country are making in

the banking world. So far the Swiss

banks have not established women's

departments with a woman in charge,

but she feels that the younger busi-

ness girl should be given a chance

to prove herself.

She questions whether women prefer to be advised

by another woman, or whether it is

only the economic and budgeting side

of home making that brings them to

these women's departments.

"The rapid increase in women's de-

partments in banks should answer

this query," said Miss Pritchard.

Commenting on the program of the national convention at West

Berne, she said: "We are

glad to have you here, and we hope

you will stay a week with us and

encourage one another in their work."

"Business women all over the

world ought to get in touch with one

another, leave from one another, and

encourage one another in their work."

"We have been able to pass a law

that gets them under control and

forces everyone to go through an

apprenticeship course of two years

during which her employers have

to send her to a special school for

at least three hours a week in connec-

tion with her practical work in the

firm. We have established a

school where these girls are taught

French, needlework, mathematics,

and a practical knowledge of their

special branches such as leather,

textiles, etc., and they are shown how

to treat customers. This school

which was set up only two years

ago, has been a great success,

and many of the older shop girls

attend it. We want by this special

training to keep away the wholly

unfit for the profession, who until now

overflowed it and were the cause of

low wages. Selling, too, is a

special art and upon the way it is

done depends the prosperity of the

firm."

"The office girl is generally better

instructed. She goes through an ap-

prenticeship of three years during

which she is obliged to attend day

and evening school in order to pass

the final examination. Or she may

attend a commercial school and take

her diploma after three years before

she can accept a position. But these

girls, too, need stimulus in keeping

up their studies after they go to

work in our clubs and there is something interesting.

As we Swiss

are bound to know, several lan-

guages, English, Italian and French

lessons are always on the program."

Business Women's Clubs in Switzerland

Authoritative in style and pos-

sessing the charm and beauty for

which MYRON'S CREATIONS are

known. Price range \$10 to \$50.

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Plea for the Seventeenth Century

**S**HE was young, well-trained, enthusiastic, and had already earned an enviable reputation as a teacher of literature. It was therefore with peculiar interest that the professor watched her as she eagerly turned the pages of the university catalogue.

"The only courses which fit into my schedule," she announced, "are Nineteenth Century Poetry, Contemporary Drama, and the Development of the Short Story. Which do you advise me to take?"

"The decision must rest with you," replied the professor. "But have you forgotten the course in the Literature of the Seventeenth Century?"

"Oh, I'm not interested in the seventeenth century," she rejoined. "I want something recent or actually contemporary. I want to study the literature of our own time."

"In some of the best works of modern times came out of this century," persisted the professor. "Surely you will want to know them better; you will want to study them carefully in a systematic course."

"Yes, I know they are great," she admitted. "But are they important for us now? They seem so remote from our interests, somehow. Their authors lived in such a different world. Don't you really think it more important for us to understand the literature which expresses the thought and emotions of our own day?"

She spoke with deference, but with earnestness, and the professor understood all too well; for she was but voicing the insistent clamor for the contemporary which he heard all about him. And he was no pedant, absorbed in mere technical research.

He was unusually responsive to the spirit of his age. Hence he answered with deep sympathy and with tolerance for the view which she expressed.

"So remote from our interests—such a different world"—he was echoing her words. "Yet what can the present mean apart from the past experience of our race? We are today what that experience of untold millions through untold centuries has made us. We are the heirs of all this, and so it would seem that our first obligation as intelligent beings is to examine and understand, and appreciate its heritage. As a matter of fact this more common-sense conviction has been most impressively corroborated by the theory which dominates our thought today: I mean, of course, the genetic method which seeks to understand any phenomena by the investigation of origins and growth."

At the mention of this contemporary method the professor's interlocutor seemed obviously impressed. But she remained silent, and he continued.

"Now certain periods of the past stand out as high points in determining the direction which men take in subsequent years. We are wont to think of the eighteenth century as the critical age out of which sprang suddenly the dynamic beliefs which have so radically changed the course of civilization during the past hundred and fifty years. And so in-

deed we cannot scrutinize too carefully the bourgeoisie thought of that time. But most of the revolutionary movements in eighteenth century thought find their origin in the seventeenth. We must remember that the most important struggles in England, the results of which have shaped the whole destiny of America, were fought out in this age. I refer, as you well know, to the mighty issues of political and religious freedom. If, therefore, we would comprehend our fundamental institutions and determine it is to the internal conflicts of the seventeenth century that we must turn."

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## Desert Wild Geese

From sunset, slowly fading  
To misted beryl and blue  
Streaked with the melted topaz,  
The goose-wedge comes in view.

The boughs of twisted cedars  
On ledges darkly sway,  
Making a futile gesture  
To rise and fly away.

Nothing will have beginning  
And nothing end is me,  
For watching the geese fly over,  
That any one may see.

Only my heart makes gesture  
Of living wings to go,  
Like boughs of the twisted cedars  
Dark on a fading glow.

Glen Ward Dresbach, in "The  
Enchanted Mesa."

## Style and Good Manners

What am I urging? "That style in writing is much the same thing as good manners in other human intercourse?" Well, and why not? At all events, we have reached a point where Buffon's often-quoted saying that "Style is the man himself" touches and coincides with William of Wykeham's old motto that "Manners maketh Man"; and before you condemn my doctrine as inadequate listen to this from Coventry Patmore, still bearing in mind that a writer's main object is to impress his thoughts upon his hearer.

"There is nothing comparable for moral force to the charm of truly noble manners."

—Arthur Quiller-Couch, in "The Art of Writing."

## Flamborough Head

Evening, like a gentle sister  
Steals across the harbour, trimming  
Her moon-lantern where the brim  
Seas and smouldering skies meet.

Gliding onward, trailing sweet  
Lilac while her flitting feet  
Skin the waves, the fields of wheat  
On the cliff.

Now she is stooping  
To the poppies gaily trooping  
Like the red-capped little people.

Higher than the hills and steeples  
To the dream-clouds she is heaping  
Lilac, lilac, till the sleeping  
Stars are wakened there and, peeping,

Creep out softly, like the day's end

—Thomas Moult, in "Down Here the Hawthorn."

## On Turning the Other Cheek

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**M**ANKIND, it seems, has very task one with the purpose of injuring or defrauding him, his defense will be in proportion to his spiritual understanding.

Assurance of the all-power of God, Infinite Love, precludes the possibility of the existence of any other power; and since God's power is all good, evil, in the form of hate, malice, envy, is seen in its true light, as utter nothingness, without entity and without reality. This understanding removes fear of the seeming power of evil to injure. Fear apparently endows strength, in the form of evil to the understanding of evil's unreality deprives it of even the seeming possibility of perpetrating wrong or injury.

In speaking of the necessity of being charitable to those who oppose us, those who are commonly called our enemies, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 44): "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also," which is seen in its true light, as utter nothingness, without entity and without reality. This understanding removes fear of the seeming power of evil to injure. Fear apparently endows strength, in the form of evil to the understanding of evil's unreality deprives it of even the seeming possibility of perpetrating wrong or injury.

"What," mortals have exclaimed: "if an enemy should attack me openly and, perhaps, unjustly, should I not defend myself, rather than expose myself even further to his attacks?" Impossible! Everyone defends himself when attacked!" And so this precious precept of our Master has come quite generally to be disregarded, and as an ethical teaching nearly fallen into desuetude.

The fact of Jesus' demonstration of authority over all that mortals hold to be powerful—the so-called forces of nature as well as the beliefs of sickness and death, which seem to encompass mankind—has been to a great degree lost sight of in the general acceptance of the conviction that power inheres in natural forces. His unprecedented example—sufficient in itself, one must conclude who has gone at all deeply into the question, to convince even the most skeptical that his teachings are true—has been cast aside by these skeptics of the truth of his precepts. The mighty force of the Nazarene's example has, apparently, been regarded less by the multitude than have the deeds of some of the historic characters of his time.

Christian Science, through the elucidation of Jesus' teachings, has revealed a practical method of application for all his precepts. It has set forth the rule of his wondrous work in a way that enables Christians to repeat many of them. Christian Scientists hold that God is the infinite All-power; that man, as God's reflection and representative, manifests and expresses this power; that mankind, or mortals, may utilize this power in proportion to their understanding of it, that is, in proportion to their knowledge of God and man. Thus men are not the helpless creatures they are sometimes adjudged, but, rather, are they able to know, declare, and utilize the might of divine Mind in solving the problems of life.

One may say, "While this conclusion does seem logical for individuals, how would it apply to national problems?" Should a nation of advanced ideals, perhaps considerably farther along the way of civilization than many others—should such a nation expose itself to attack from a nation seeking to gain territory and increased power?" While strict application of the Nazarene's teachings would solve the problem, it seems that no nation at present has come so uniformly and universally to understand and accept revealed spiritual truth as to make practicable such a defense. But beginnings of the utmost importance have been made, and may justifiably look forward to that blessed day when "they shall be all taught of God" and, like Hazael of old, they shall say: "The battle is not your's but God's... Stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you."

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## R. T. JONES AND THOMPSON EVEN

Knepper Leads Evans 7 Up at End of 18 Holes of Morning Golf Play

**UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**—First round (Standing at end of first 18 holes) R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, and W. J. Thompson, Toronto, tied even. R. E. Knepper, Chicago, 7 up on Charles Evans Jr., Chicago. F. W. Gardner, Boston, 3 up on W. L. Hunter, Los Angeles. W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, 2 up on D. C. Corliss, Toledo. R. T. Jones, 4 up on J. P. Guilford, Boston, 4 up on R. T. Wintlinger, Steubenville, O. Edward Held, St. Louis, 5 up on F. J. Wright Jr., Boston. Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland, 6 up on M. Jack, Philadelphia. Arthur Lowery, Worcester, 2 up on C. J. Dunphy, Washington. W. L. Hope, Great Britain, 4 up on J. W. Platt, Atlanta. Maj. O. Hezlet, Great Britain, 1 up on M. R. Marston, Philadelphia. L. M. Scott, St. Louis, 1 up on A. C. Upton, Jacksonville. George von Elm, Los Angeles, 7 up on Roland McKenzie, Washington, D. C. Drexler, Chicago, 3 up on K. E. Mosser, Boston. T. A. Thompson, all even. Edward Lowery, Boston, 1 up on C. H. Paul, New York. E. H. Driggs Jr., New York, 6 up on H. Egan, Portland, Ore.

**ARDMORE**, Pa., Sept. 23 (AP)—R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, and W. J. Thompson, of Toronto, were even after playing 18 holes today in their 36-hole match in the first round of the National Amateur Golf tournament.

Jones and Thompson each won six holes. Thompson was 1 up at the turn, having won three holes at that point. The holes won by the Canadian were due in three cases to visits to traps by Jones, in two cases to superior putting, and in one case to a clumsy which aided himself, following it up by knocking Thompson's ball into the hole.

The holes won by Jones were due to superior putting and apparent. Jones had a long putt of about seven feet which would have given him wins instead of halves. He outdrove Thompson several times by 10 to 30 yards, but in most cases the Canadian was not far behind from the tee. The summary:

Jones, out ..... 4 5 3 2 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 4 42  
Thompson, in ..... 4 5 3 2 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 4 42  
Total ..... 8 8 6 6 8 8 10 10 12 8 8 8 80

R. E. Knepper of Chicago was 7 up after playing 18 holes with Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago. Evans won only two holes and secured only seven halves in the morning round. Knepper, in two cases, had a tee beyond the limits indicated by the markers.

In the afternoon he came about it after his had turned in his card. It was found that he was disqualified because he had not noted on the card the penalty stroke provided by the rules.

In the play-off were R. E. Knepper of Chicago, former Princeton and Sioux City star; D. C. Corliss of Portland, Ore.; C. J. H. Tolley of England; R. W. Martin of Chicago and Joseph Coble of Philadelphia, public birds at the first. The famous green with heavy rain failing he sank a 15-foot putt for a 3 after all the others had putted. Willing had made a 4 and Tolley had made the same. Tolley's putt had broken out of the cup. Willing's first was also close. All were on the green in two except Coble and Martin. The qualifying round was as follows:

R. C. Corkran, Philadelphia, 67; T. A. Jones Jr., Atlanta, 72; D. C. Corliss, Toledo, 72; L. M. Scott, St. Louis, 73; T. A. Tolley, 73; F. W. Gardner, Buffalo, 74; Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland, 74; W. L. Hope, Great Britain, 75; George von Elm, Los Angeles, 75; M. R. Marston, Merion, 75; J. W. Platt, Philadelphia, 75; R. E. Knepper, Chicago, 75; J. P. Guilford, Boston, 75; T. A. Torrance, Brit. Columbia, 75; R. W. Gardner, Boston, 75; L. M. Watts, Steubenville, O., 75; F. D. Oulmet, Boston, 75; J. H. Simonds, Boston, 75; J. L. Winston, quarterback; J. L. Wood, center; D. W. Doughty, tackle.

Evens was out of bounds three times. He had an approximate 99 for the round.

**Oulmet Takes Lead**

F. D. Oulmet of Boston was 3 up after his morning round with W. L. Hunter, of Los Angeles, former British amateur champion.

Oulmet, with a medal of 74, was down to Hunter after the fifth hole, but the latter, but did not take another until after the turn, where he was 3 down. He won two holes coming home, the same as Oulmet. Hunter's approximated medal was two strokes higher than Oulmet's. The medal in each of the incoming nine holes in his final medal to the turn was 36, and his lead was largely to his putter.

W. H. Gardner of Buffalo went to lunch with his batch with D. C. Corkran of Philadelphia, winner of the qualifying medal.

Gardner, who has been prominent in upper New York State golf, sprung a surprise on Corkran by winning the record in the qualifying round with 142. Gardner jumped into a two-hole lead when they had played four holes, and was 1 up at the turn. Corkran squared the match at the seventh and took the lead with a 36 on the eighth, but the last two holes of the round, when Gardner played them in par, Gardner's score was 75 to 79 for Corkran.

J. P. Gulford of Boston was four up after his morning round with R. T. Wintlinger of Steubenville, O.

Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, who is registered from Hindale, Ill., was 6 up after his morning round with M. Jack, Philadelphia.

Maj. C. O. Hezlet, England, was a hole ahead of M. R. Marston of Philadelphia, the defending champion, when they went to lunch. Marston had been 3 up at the ninth.

**Von Elm Leads McKenzie**

George von Elm was only 1 up at the turn, in his batch with Roland McKenzie, who had had a 37, started to weaken, and dropped four holes in succession by toppling and slicing woods and irons. Von Elm played his hand to a stand and a hole, but took the remainder in one-a-three order. His 71 was the best of the morning rounds. McKenzie's approximated 86.

The qualifying medal was won by D. C. Corkran of Philadelphia, in the record-breaking figures of 67-75-142. The highest qualifying score was 158, held by R. E. Knepper of Chicago. He took his place in a playoff of a last place tie in the qualifying list with four others.

Five British subjects survived, including three members of the Walker Cup team, one Canadian, and two British amateur champion now living in Los Angeles. Five former American amateur champions, two former open champions and the present amateur champion also entered match play.

**Jones Is Second**

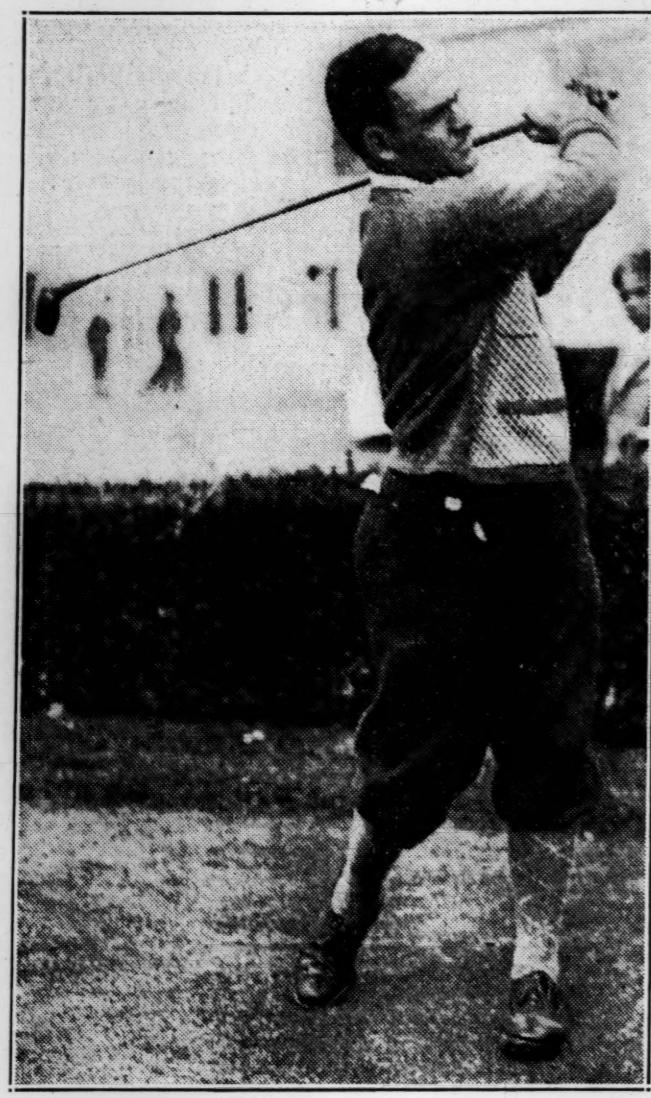
B. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, 1923 open champion, finished second by defeating Saturday's 72 yesterday and seemed to have the medal won with 144 when Corkran went to the turn in 42, she more than par. Needing a par 34 to beat Jones, Corkran arose to the emergency and was 1 up at the turn, better than par for a 75 and Jones had to be content with the day's best score for 108.

Corkran has the honor of breaking the 18 hole medal score ever made in national amateur golf and also the lowest qualifying score for 36-holes. The old 36-hole record was equaled by Jones yesterday.

Let our record show that the only qualifiers in the morning play are J. W. Evans of New York, 1922 amateur champion, and two other members of America's Walker Cup team, Dr. O. F. Willing of Portland, Ore., and W. C. Powers Jr., of Pittsburgh. The other members of Britain's Walker Cup team to seek the title, the only qualifiers were T. A. Torrance, Maj. C. O. Hezlet, and W. L. Hope. W. J. Thompson was the only one of three Canadian competitors among the eleventh who started match play today. His brother, Frank Thompson, of Toronto, the Dominion champion failed to qualify.

The most sensational qualifying test the tournament had would have been up in the play-off by five entrants tied at 158. They would not have had a

## Breaks Record in Winning Gold Medal



P. & A. Photo  
D. C. Corkran, Huntington Valley Country Club Golfer.

## Cator Sets French Broad Jump Record

Paris, Sept. 23.—SYLVIO CATOR of Haiti today broke the running broad jump record of France with a leap of seven meters, 30 centimeters (23 ft. 11 in.). The performance was the result of a dual club meet in the Colombe Stadium in the presence of officials of the Athletic Federation, and will be ratified.

## PHILADELPHIA C. C. MAKES 113 RUNS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 (Special)—In the start of the third match of the Incongruous Cricket Club of England against the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins on Monday rain interfered greatly with the play, the match being more than an hour late in starting.

With the rain, the trial, despite an initial outlay of \$100,000, a profitable venture, the agreement signed this time provides that all profits shall be turned over to charity.

The tour, which is visited by the teams are the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium.

The forty members of the official party, besides wives and friends, will be staying in New York the night of Oct. 21, when the 18-man qualifying round is to be held.

Nov. 1—London; 2, Paris; Brussels, Berlin, Prague and Leipzig dates not arranged.

Nov. 2—London; 3, Paris; Milan, Florence, Naples, Rome dates not arranged.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB (First Innings)

G. C. Woolley, b. W. Morris, 6; H. K. Kuritz, c. b. W. Morris, 6; W. Graham, b. Hickson, 17; F. C. Taylor, run out, 3; A. S. Sturges, b. Hickson, 2; L. L. Mason, not out, 32; E. Hopkinson Jr., not out, 18; Extras ..... 18

Total (5 wickets). 113

M. H. Morris, c. Logan, W. Morris, J. L. Elliott Jr., D. Dougherty to bat.

MEMPHIS IN POSTSEASON SERIES

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23 (Special)—The start of the 1924 Southern Association baseball season, the Memphis Club, with John Sease as manager, won its first game, 10-2, Texas League pennant winner, in a 12-inning battle. The 11th inning had a good chance of working into a draw. The summary:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Won Lost P.C.  
Washington ..... 88 ..... 62 ..... .581  
New York ..... 88 ..... 62 ..... .581  
Detroit ..... 88 ..... 67 ..... .537  
St. Louis ..... 74 ..... 75 ..... .497  
Philadelphia ..... 68 ..... 80 ..... .459  
Chicago ..... 68 ..... 80 ..... .459  
Boston ..... 65 ..... 84 ..... .438

RESULTS MONDAY

Detroit 9, Boston, 1.  
New York 10, Philadelphia 4.  
Washington 9, St. Louis 7.  
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 12.  
GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Washington at Chicago.

JOHNSON WINS FIFTEENTH

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—With the score against them 3 to 1, the Washington team in a battle in the seventh inning scored six runs and defeating Chicago in the opening game of the series, the team returning the lowest aggregate scores for any four members. The locals had only a one-point margin on the Hamilton team. The players and scores of the two leading teams were:

TOURNOI HAMILTON

Points ..... 45 7 3 5 4 5 3 5 3 39  
Mrs. Hutchins ..... 45 3 5 3 5 4 5 3 39  
Par. out ..... 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 5 3 39  
Par. in ..... 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 40-79

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Detroit 9, Boston, 1.  
New York 10, Philadelphia 4.  
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Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Washington at Chicago.

CRIMSON FRESHMEN EXPECT TO HAVE STRONG FOOTBALL TEAM—ROWING TO START TOMORROW

With 124 enthusiastic freshmen football candidates turning out at Harvard University yesterday followers of the yearling sports at Cambridge are today predicting a well balanced eleven that will have to make up for the team's defeat last year's team received from the Yale freshmen. This year's first-day turnout is short of last year's record by 14, as 138 reported then.

On the first day of practice it was found that he was disqualified because he had not noted on the card the penalty stroke provided by the rules.

In the play-off were R. E. Knepper of Chicago, former Princeton and Sioux City star; D. C. Corliss of Portland, Ore.; C. J. H. Tolley of England; R. W. Martin of Chicago and Joseph Coble of Philadelphia, public birds at the first. The famous green with heavy rain failing he sank a 15-foot putt for a 3 after all the others had putted. Willing had made a 4 and Tolley had made the same. Tolley's putt had broken out of the cup. Willing's first was also close. All were on the green in two except Coble and Martin. The qualifying round was as follows:

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George von Elm was only 1 up at the turn, in his batch with Roland McKenzie, who had had a 37, started to weaken, and dropped four holes in succession by toppling and slicing woods and irons. Von Elm played his hand to a stand and a hole, but took the remainder in one-a-three order. His 71 was the best of the morning rounds. McKenzie's approximated 86.

The qualifying medal was won by D. C. Corkran of Philadelphia, in the record-breaking figures of 67-75-142. The highest qualifying score was 158, held by R. E. Knepper of Chicago. He took his place in a playoff of a last place tie in the qualifying list with four others.

Five British subjects survived, including three members of the Walker Cup team, one Canadian, and two British amateur champion now living in Los Angeles. Five former American amateur champions, two former open champions and the present amateur champion also entered match play.

**Jones Is Second**

B. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, 1923 open champion, finished second by defeating Saturday's 72 yesterday and seemed to have the medal won with 144 when Corkran went to the turn in 42, she more than par. Needing a par 34 to beat Jones, Corkran arose to the emergency and was 1 up at the turn, better than par for a 75 and Jones had to be content with the day's best score for 108.

Corkran has the honor of breaking the 18 hole medal score ever made in national amateur golf and also the lowest qualifying score for 36-holes. The old 36-hole record was equaled by Jones yesterday.

Let our record show that the only qualifiers in the morning play are J. W. Evans of New York, 1922 amateur champion, and two other members of America's Walker Cup team, Dr. O. F. Willing of Portland, Ore., and W. C. Powers Jr., of Pittsburgh. The other members of Britain's Walker Cup team to seek the title, the only qualifiers were T. A. Torrance, Maj. C. O. Hezlet, and W. L. Hope. W. J. Thompson was the only one of three Canadian competitors among the eleventh who started match play today. His brother, Frank Thompson, of Toronto, the Dominion champion failed to qualify.

The most sensational qualifying test the tournament had would have been up in the play-off by five entrants tied at 158. They would not have had a

## Baseball Tour to Start on Oct. 10

Trip Will Include Games in 16 Leading Cities of Europe and One in Quebec

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Preliminary arrangements for the European tour of the New York Nationals and Chicago American League baseball teams to be held by the C. A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox. It will be the first baseball expedition force since the world tour of the same teams in 1913.

With the tour, despite the initial outlay of \$100,000, a profitable venture, the agreement signed this time provides that all profits shall be turned over to charity.

## RADIO

## MICROPHONE IS INHERITANCE FOR RADIO FROM TELEPHONE

Apparatus as Built Today Responds with Fidelity to Large Band of Frequencies

*This is the second of a series of six articles on "The Ancestry of Your Radio Set" prepared especially for the readers of The Christian Science Monitor by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—It has been well said that the radicasting microphone is the ear of the world. By means of it an unlimited audience nowadays can be addressed. The two national conventions just past have illustrated the and the campaigns promise to do the same. Could the visiting performer but visualize his vast audience for a moment, he probably would be more overcome by the realization of its size than any yet experienced.

But a strange little metal box known as the microphone stands before him as his only visible audience. It is ever alert to pass on to the world "your there" as well as every virtue. Though it is charitable about reacting to the performer's limitations it is also cold and indifferent toward his triumphs, for he can gain no idea how his efforts are being accepted until telegrams and letters begin to arrive.

## Much Research Involved

The microphone is but one part of the vast inheritance which radio has taken from telephony. It was invented for use in the ordinary telephone, where it is known as the transmitter. Its history and development like that of the receiver, the amplifier and the vacuum tube have involved a large amount of research.

Curiously enough, the highly efficient microphone such as that now used in radicasting was developed long before its present use was anticipated. It was first used as a laboratory instrument in connection with researches conducted on transmitted speech. As is well known, speech is the product with which telephone engineers are most concerned. They experiment with it much the same as the chemist does his chemical compounds.

It is this that has analyzed into its elements and each element studied by itself better to understand the conditions and requirements which telephone circuits must meet. In this speech chemistry, it is necessary that the experimental transmitter produce exact electrical copies of the speech to be studied, therefore a good transmitter is a very essential feature. When radicasting started this "high quality" microphone was ready for adoption in the new role.

## Causes of Distortion

To be capable of perfect reproduction, the microphone must respond to high-pitched tones and low-pitched tones equally. If any of the tones are either over or under emphasized, an "unnaturalness" will result. This is usually known as distortion. Microphones are built which respond with great fidelity to all of the frequencies between 50 and 6000 vibrations per second.

Naturally, because of the very special requirements which it must meet, the radicasting microphone is constructed somewhat differently from the telephone transmitter. It consists of an "air-damped" diaphragm, on each side of which is a cup of carbon granules. The result

is that during operation the granules in one cup are compressed and possess a low resistance, while those in the other are released and possess a high resistance. Because of this double feature, the microphone is sometimes referred to as the push-pull type.

## Thin Air Cushion

The air damping supplies a very thin air cushion (about one one-thousandth of an inch thick), which tends to minimize any resonant effects that might otherwise be present, due to the springiness of the diaphragm.

Not only must the microphone respond to a wide range of frequencies faithfully, but it must reproduce a wide range of intensities. The same microphone that reproduces the grand crescendo of a whole orchestra may a moment later be required to reproduce the fine touches of a violin solo. These are carried over even to those in the same room. Indeed, the power represented by such sounds is but a very small fraction of a millionth of a watt and the resulting motion of the diaphragm is almost incomprehensible.

Various means are used to encourage a speaker to stay near the microphone. Experience has shown that if a small rug is placed in front of the microphone pedestal a speaker will unconsciously tend to confine

himself to this region. Others do not feel at home unless they can walk around while talking, in which case special provisions for long-distance speaking must be made. Some artists who are accustomed to the bare floor of the stage have refused to sing while standing on plush carpet. In one instance, the program was delayed until boards could be brought in.

## Radio Programs

For Tuesday, September 30

Two attractive features will be offered by Pacific coast stations on this date; one is a Naval Reserve Night at KPO, and the other is a two-hour musical program at KGO. Radio is popular in California, Oregon and Washington if the number of stations and the quality of programs is any indication.

Backers there will be several political talks with an address by Fredric William Wile, a correspondent for this newspaper, on "The Political Situation in Washington" outstanding.

Politics must necessarily get its inspiration from the people, at least so let us hope, and radio is a wonderful communicator of ideas. Mr. Wile will speak from WRC.

In Montreal, Joseph C. Smith and his orchestra will give a program of music that serves excellently to dance, or pleases to just listen.

This writer turned to KZAK, and more stations one evening recently on a Browning-Drake set, and of the numerous popular and dance orchestras heard the Smith outfit at CKAC certainly seemed a bit better. It isn't hard to understand why the Prince of Wales issued a command for their presence at a lawn party on Long Island recently.

**Radio Program Features**  
FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30  
KCAK, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (425 Meters)

7 p. m.—Stories in French and English.

7:30 p. m.—Reed Bath and his concert guitar, featuring Ben Scherzer, violinist.

8:30 p. m.—S.S. Megantic concert.

8:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith and his dance orchestra.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (510 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

8:40 p. m.—Music by the Copley-Plaza Orchestra, under the direction of W. Edward Boyce.

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Emily McKenzie, soprano; Harold Trumaine, flutist; 8 p. m.—Playlet presented by Albert Cottle School of the Theater Players.

8 p. m.—Mollie recital by students of F. William Kempf.

WGY, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Program by WGY orchestra, assisted by Margaret J. Littell, soprano.

11:15 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen E. McLean.

WJZ, Radio Corp. of America, New York City (455 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra, John Goss, director.

8:30 p. m.—"How Uncle Sam Backs Business with Information," Dr. Roland E. Price, author.

8:45 p. m.—Organ Recital.

10 p. m.—Talks under the auspices of the Mutual Broadcasters.

9:45 p. m.—Robert Cooper, baritone.

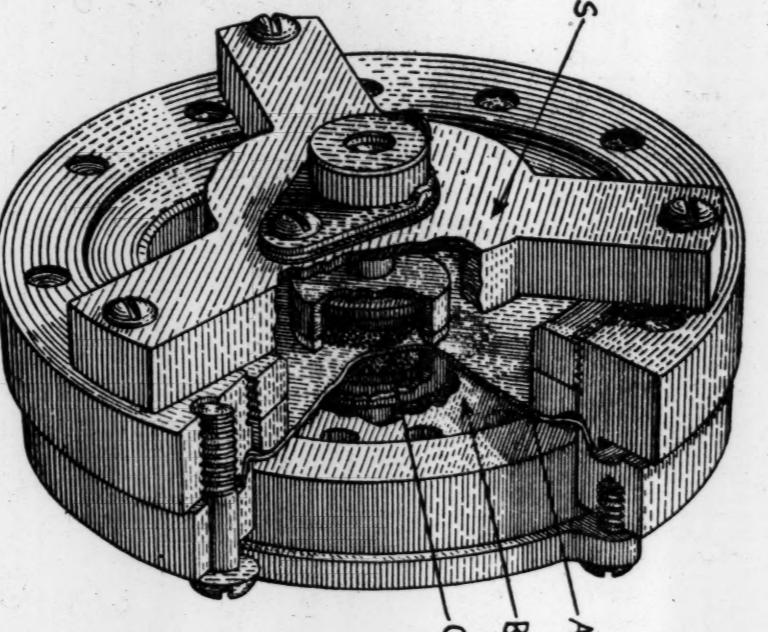
10 p. m.—Concert Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

11 p. m.—Roger Wolfe's Orchestra.

WRC, Radio Corp. of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8 p. m.—Song Recital by Helen Vir-

## Detailed View of Mechanism



This Shows the Two Cups of Carbon Granules C, the Diaphragm A, and the Plate B, Which is Separated From the Diaphragm by Scarcely One One-Thousandth of an Inch, Thereby Forming the Air Film Which Gives the Proper Propagation Necessary to Clear Reproduction. The Sound Waves Strike the Diaphragm After Passing Through the Spider S.

WHAS, Courier-Journal Times, Louisville, Ky. (100 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Carl Zoller's Orchestra; Carl Zoller, director.  
KGO, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program, presented by Misses Mary and Lydia Soprano, and Jimmy Burnett, pianist.  
KFO, Hotel Fair, Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—Reading of the Scripture.  
2 p. m.—Tubby Seeger's Orchestra.  
3:30 p. m.—Children's period.  
8 p. m.—Concert.

KFW, Hotel Fair, Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—Address, DeWitt McMurray, editor of Semi-Weekly Farm News.  
3:30 p. m.—Musical program, presented by Misses Mary and Lydia Soprano, and Carl Fenn, tuba, saxophone, and trumpet.

WBAP, Star-Teleglobe, Fort Worth, Tex. (426 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Dance program by Frencley Moore's Black and Gold Serendipity Orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—"Political Situation in Washington," by Frederic William Wile.  
9:30 p. m.—Concert by Irving Boorstein's Trio.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Bauer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (482 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.

7:30 p. m.—"Uncle Harry," Kaybee.

8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Males Yates, cornet and saxophone artist; Margaret Barry, accompanist; Ray V. Harry, tenor; Mrs. Ray V. Harry, alto; 9:30 p. m.—"Late concert by 'Side' and gang."

KDKA, Westinghouse Elec. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (324 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by A. F. Taylor, organist.

7:15 p. m.—"The children's period; the children's stories.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Omaha, Neb. (381 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Naval Reserve Night under the management of Carl Nunan.

WDAF, Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)  
5 p. m.—"Nightly Melody" series of radio piano lessons. The Tell-Me-a-Story, radio piano, Fritz Marion's Trianon Ensemble. Hotel Muehlebach.

WFAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (382 Meters)  
3 p. m.—"Nightly Melody" jazz pianist; children's stories.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (382 Meters)  
5 p. m.—"Nightly Melody" jazz pianist; children's stories.

WMAQ, Chicago, Ill. (145 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Stories in French and English.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (145 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Children's period; the children's stories.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (380 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Political Situation in Washington," by Frederic William Wile.

WVAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (382 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Musical program, presented by Misses Mary and Lydia Soprano, and Jimmy Burnett, pianist.

WZB, Westinghouse Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"Concert by the Chicago Municipal Symphony Orchestra.

WZK, Westinghouse Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Concert by the Chicago Municipal Symphony Orchestra.

WZL, Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Talks under the auspices of the Mutual Broadcasters.

WZL, Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"Wall Street Journal review.

WZL, Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—"How Uncle Sam Backs Business with Information," Dr. Roland E. Price, author.

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WZL, Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

# Theatrical News of the World

## "The Sport of Kings"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
London, Sept. 12  
IAN HAY'S new domestic comedy in three acts, "The Sport of Kings," has been presented at the Savoy Theater.

Algeron Sprigge..... Basil Foster  
Sir Reginald Tothill..... Frank Denton  
Barney..... John Evelyn Raver  
Duchy, Private Secretary..... Robert Raver  
Mrs. Purdie..... Mary Jerrard  
Amos Purdie, J. P..... Howard Clark  
Basil Foster..... Hugh Esdaile  
Joe Purdie..... Robin Irvine  
Katie Purdie..... Ena Grossmith  
Tommy Purdie..... Adele Dixon  
Jane Cook..... Minnie Rayner  
Alice, Private Secretary..... Arthur Lunn  
Panama Pete..... Grimes Humphreys  
Police Sergeant..... W. T. Elworthy

This comedy is reminiscent of "The Magistrate." The Churchwarden and other farces of a like nature, in which the "unco guid" find themselves in invidious positions, produced by an unfortunate or perhaps fortunate circumstance, usually of strict rectitude, for their fall generally results in a partial cure, at least of that most ugly trait, self-righteousness. Mr. Amos Purdie is one of these gentrified. He is a self-righteous, pinching, preaching, priggish puritan. He rules his household, from his wife downward, with a tyrannical rod of iron, and in his meanness engages two paying guests at exorbitant prices to swell his income and incidentally help him to double his income tax.

Unfortunately, or again, fortunately, the two gentlemen are somewhat closely connected with the turf. Mr. Purdie's self-righteous horror at finding out their profession, changes to a lively interest in this system—new to him at any rate—of getting something for nothing. His first step is successful, but after that his losses begin, and he goes deeper and deeper into the mire until he is finally rescued, covered with the slime of the village horse pond into which he has been thrown by an angry mob, crowd, by the very person who first caused him to be trifled with at his fall from virtue. He is yet mollified by the fact that his whole family and dependents, even his wife unwittingly, have fallen with him. But his wife's unconscious win has balanced him financially, and Mr. Purdie has learned a valuable lesson, and his cynical adviser proved a point of no value to anybody.

"The gambling instinct," says he, "is, perhaps, in all Englishmen." It would have been fairer, perhaps, if he had said "in all human nature." But he is apt like so many to con-

fuse the sporting with the gambling instinct. A sportsman, that is to say, a person who loves to see a thing well done for its own sake, has much to be said on his side; but a gambler is one who thinks only of the result, cares little for how it is achieved, and whose one idea is to "get something for nothing"—a very different thing. Had Ian Hay drawn a more original conclusion, there might be a better and more original play than what perhaps a little more might have resulted, but he does not set out to be original, to read lessons or promulgate ideas. His assets are

## Pollock's "The Fool" Acted in London

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Sept. 19—Channing Pollock's play, "The Fool," was produced last night at the Apollo Theater by the author with great success. The audience, especially the pit and gallery, gave every act an enthusiastic reception, and recalled the leading players again and again. The final curtain fell to asseverations of approval as have been heard in London theater for a long time. Henry Ainley, who won an ovation by his powerful acting as Gilchrist, and Mr. Pollock were not allowed to go until they had made speeches of thanks.

Among the critics the general impression was that the play, whether regarded as an interpretation of life or as a piece of theatrical art, is not of great account, but that its sincerity, simplicity, and emotional force, culminating in a cleverly worked up melodrama in the third act made it one of the most effective popular melodramas seen on the London stage for many years. The final comment from the cheaper seats was, "This is the best three shillings worth I've ever had," will probably be found to reflect the feeling of the mass of the theater-going public towards the play.

## Off-Stage and On

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
AUDIENCES at performances of "Sun Up," which is now being acted at the Copley Theater, Boston, find that play a great deal that is amusing as well as touching. Yet its author, Lula Vollmer, says she wrote only one speech with an intention of arousing laughter. "My only thought was to give a truthful picture of the lives of the mountain people. When it was done, people found there in the play that I never put there certainly not consciously." Perhaps that is proof of the value in art of an effort toward honesty. In seeking truthfulness and trustworthiness of simplicity, Miss Vollmer moves her audience where a tricky writer might miss. This play, uncompromising in its representation of the mentality and manners of primitive folk, attains to a roundness, a touch of the universal, that is rich in同情. "Sun Up" in detail takes on a meaning and color that accord with the temperament and experience of the individual playgoer, and in its stronger passages, because of the elemental force of its emotions, it stirs the whole audience with single gusts of sympathetic response to the stanchness of the monumental character of the Widow Cagle, as acted by Lucile LaVere. "What was the speech you thought would prove funny?" I asked Miss Vollmer. "Oh, the audience never laughs at that one."

While a newspaper man was visiting another member of the "Mary Jane McNamee" company, Hal Skelly, filled in a pause with a miniature interview of his own. "What musical instrument did you first play?" he asked himself, and answered "First of all I played upon the E. C. S."

As for the play itself, it is good entertainment of the kind—a sort of modern "Samuel of Pose" or "Abie's Irish Rose," and bids fair to run at Broadhurst for some time. Everyone will be glad that Mrs. Troubridge Bradley and George Broadhurst have a success, as they have not been very fortunate in their choice of plays during the past few years.

"Izzy" is another "big business" play. The boy Izzy starts work as less than the dust on the lot of "the world's biggest movin' pitcher company" and in seven years becomes its general manager, and during the several scenes of his progress there is almost continuous laughter.

Jimmy Hussey was an ideal choice for the title rôle, and brings from vaudeville and musical comedy surprisingly few of the tricks associated with those activities. He brings a strong, amiable, and genial air to the part. Every performance is also given by Ralph Locke, Robert Leonard, Sam Jaffe, Jacob Keggyberg, Ralf Belmont, Fred Middiemass, Isabelle Lowe, Dodson Mitchell, Helene Lackaye, and Richard Martin. F. L. S.

## RESTAURANTS

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL (Peasant Inn, End of 14th Streets) has a most inviting COFFEE SHOP. Open for all meals, including tea and late suppers. Kitchen, Pennsylvania Avenue through the hotel, special dinner is served every evening at \$1.50. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

### RESTAURANTS

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206, Church Street, W. 1, London, England

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Open Sundays 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

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THE COTTAGE Mamerson Ave. and Post Road

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

THE WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

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Mr. William Fox Director

The Romantic Picture of the East and West A Grand Production

RALSTON, B'way at 42d St.

THOMAS MEIGHAN in "THE ALASKAN"

IVOLI, B'way at 49th St.

"FEET OF CLAY" RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

Stewart & French say you really must

Meet the Wife

by Lynn Sterling

With GEORGE BOLAND

Priclessly Funny Comedy

WEEK OF SEPT. 21, METROPOLITAN,

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ST. PAUL, SEPT. 28, METROPOLITAN,

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HENRY AINLEY

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Apollo Theatre

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## HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

## GREATER BOSTON



## Hotel Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury Street  
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Comfort Without Extravagance  
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Highly modern apartments of any size, furnished or unfurnished. Abundant closet room. Fireproof construction. Good garage facilities. American plan dining service. \$16.00 per week. Management of P. F. Brine.

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496 Commonwealth Ave.Hotel Wadsworth  
10 Kenmore St., Boston

A few desirable suites are still available in each of the above houses.

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## HOTEL PURITAN

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Boston HouseOne of the most hospitable  
hotels in the world.Send for Our Booklet with its  
Guide to Historic Boston.Japanese Women  
Do Coolie LaborRecent Survey Estimates That  
of 1,200,000 Workwomen  
13 P. C. Are Married

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The crudest form of manual labor is a field of endeavor that has been open to the women of the peasant and coolie class in Japan for centuries, but aside from this it is only within the past few decades that the Japanese woman has been able to make her own way. At Moji, a port at the western entrance of the Inland Sea, and at the port of Nagasaki, one of the sights for tourists has been, and still is, the line of little women with their skirts tucked up, or, more often, wearing the tight-fitting trousers of the male coolie, passing in and out of baskets from the giant liner that towers above them. It is a sight that usually惹es indignation.

As the trains of Japan speed through the islands, women are seen standing knee-deep in the mud of the rice paddies, working side by side with their husbands and sons under blinding sun and scorching rain. In the cities, when a new building is to be erected, the gang of pile drivers comes first. A derrick of bamboo is put up, from which is depended a heavy block and tackle. A half dozen or so women at the end of the rope raise the block to the rhythm of a queer little song, and then let it fall with a resounding thud to drive the pile beneath a few inches farther into the ground. In the shadows, figures that look like weird gnomes are seen ascending and descending the steep and narrow paths, bent half double by the enormous burdens of faggots on their backs and leaning heavily on crooked canes. Beneath those piles of brush and firewood are the wives and mothers of the mountaineers.

Japan has long accepted the fact that such work is "woman's work," that woman's place is not only in the home but in the field, in the male relations in the field, on the road, or in the mine pit. It is more difficult for Japan to acknowledge that woman's place may also be in the schoolroom, in the office, or behind the sales counter.

The social bureau of the Department of Home Affairs has, however, announced the result of a survey of wages paid to women workers that will do much to alter the opinion of many. The survey deals only with the wages paid to women in professional work, so that in order to gain an idea of the number of women thus engaged it is necessary to fall back on the statistics furnished by Miss Michi Kawai a year or two ago. Miss Kawai estimates that there are approximately 1,200,000 Japanese girls and women "in business," by which she means those who are in the schools, in offices as clerks and typists, telephone operators, sales-women, and those engaged in similar occupation.

The recently completed survey states that 13 per cent of the women in such work are married, and that their ages range from 16 to 29 years, most of them being married after that. Their salaries are: Teachers, highest salary 100 yen, lowest 45 yen, average 67.23 yen; typists, from 182 yen to 25.25 yen, average 40.27 yen; clerks, from 75 yen to 15 yen, average 32 yen; nurses, from 100 yen to 18.50 yen, average 39.15 yen; telephone operators, from 83 yen to 20 yen, average 35.60 yen. In addition to this fixed salary, the woman worker, as well as the man, receives a bonus twice annually that together ranges between 15 and 50 per cent of the year's salary.

TEXANS BACK \$200,000 PLAN  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Owners of 10,000 acres of land near Crystal City, in Zavala County, have agreed to petition the County Commissioners' Court to call an election for the purpose of voting bonds and to form a water improvement district. They plan to build a dam and reservoir on the Nueces River costing probably \$200,000 for the purpose of irrigating their lands.RENDERED  
FOR  
MEN

## RALEIGH HALL

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A few seconds to everywhere.



## HIGH CREDIT OF CANADA IS DEMONSTRATED

New Financing at Low Rates of Interest Effects Big Saving

OTTAWA, Sept. 23 (Special)—Two issues put out by the Canadian Government during the last week have again demonstrated in a most striking manner the very high credit of the country.

The first was an issue of \$30,000,000 of 4 per cent, one-year treasury notes, which were sold to a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York.

No other country outside of the United States has been able to borrow "anything like as favorable terms" in a loan of this size, according to a suit in a very considerable saving to Canada, it being understood that the temporary loans which the notes represent bore 5½ per cent.

This may also be considered as a pretty good indication that it is to New York, and not to London, that Canada must look for some time to come for her new capital. Despite imminent financial difficulties, the cost in this year's financing, it was difficult for those who follow the market closely to convince themselves of such a possibility.

London cannot be a factor in Canadian financing as long as exchange remains so much against it, and there are few indications of an early return of sterling to par.

The second issue of financing loan by the Canadian Government last week was in the form of a sale of \$55,000,000 of bonds to a strong syndicate, consisting of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Canada, the Bank of Commerce, and four of the leading Canadian bond houses.

### Big Saving in Interest

The issue was of \$35,000,000 of two-year 4 per cent bonds and \$50,000,000, 20-year, 4½ per cent. The public interest will be made on or early date. The proceeds will be used to retire an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds maturing in Canada on Nov. 1.

A considerable saving will be made through the net issue, the bonds to be retired bearing interest at 5½ per cent. The expectation is that the new loan will be heavily over-subscribed.

A continuation of the new rate at which Canada is borrowing with that paid by other Dominions of the British Empire demonstrates conclusively the marked advantage enjoyed by her in financing.

She has borrowed very heavily in London, both Australia and South Africa apparently find it desirable to turn to home investors. But the rate announced for a new Australian loan of \$100,000,000 is 6 per cent, the issue price being 93½.

The sale of this last \$90,000,000 in the United States brings the total of Canadian bond sales in the Republic so far this year up to more than \$200,000,000. It is quite evident that in respect to the total value of such bond sales within the calendar year a record may be set up.

In Ontario, Ontario negotiations that have been conducted for several months looking to the merging of a number of important power interests now appear to have been practically concluded. The Insull interests of Chicago are being tried to obtain control of important generating plants in the north, and this affects the Hollinger mine interests. Northern Canada Power, Alcan, and Metallurgical Pipe & Paper Company.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of these negotiations on the development of the rich northern country around Hudson Bay. The movement litigation over water rights is the expansion of Hollinger, which expects to increase the daily tonnage of ore handled in its mill from 4500 to 6000 tons a day. This would mean an annual gold production of \$20,000,000. Recent strong advances in Hollinger stock are interpreted as an indication that the proposed merger is now assured.

### International Paper

The conviction is deepening that the International Paper Company will be the owner of the Canadian paper empire. Some uncertainty has existed with respect to the intentions of the bondholders' committee that made the purchases, but this has been removed through the belief that the properties thus acquired will be liquidated.

International is considered to be in the best position to use them. It is understood that three pieces of property are available. One is a tract of 9000 square miles of timber lands, another is two sulphite mills of 300 tons daily capacity, and a third is a considerably developed water power, as well as other large undeveloped water power.

It is quite probable that the Canadian interest in the Alabama Power Company will soon be disposed of to investors close at home. There has been some slighting the effect that ownership of these power resources should be held near at home. There is no suggestion that Canadian ownership has been detrimental in any way, but the existing situation makes it very difficult for foreign companies to play on local sentiment.

The Manitoba Free Press estimate of the western wheat crop, which is always held in high estimation, places the yield in the prairie provinces at 22,000,000 bushels, 28,000,000 bushels than the estimate of the Canadian Government. This is cited as an evidence that conditions improved materially during August.

### External Trade Drops

The total external trade of Canada during the month of August at \$136,751,000, or \$10,000,000 below the corresponding month in 1923. The chief decline has been in imports, which were \$19,969,000 or \$17,000,000 below the figure for August, 1923. The total exports were \$73,820,000 compared with \$81,329,000. There was a decrease of \$6,000,000 in wood, pulp and paper exports. In imports the chief decline has been in cotton.

There is an impression among some of the leaders in the Canadian pulp and paper industry that the price of newsprint will still further fall. This opinion was expressed recently by President M. A. Rosser, of the Standard Paper Mills, during the course of its annual meeting. Manager Rosser also said that present prices were merely the holding of an umbrella over the market, in order that they might be protected.

### NEW PIPE LINE FOR LULING (TEX.) FIELD

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Contract for a pipeline from the Luling field to its refinery in the city, a distance of 55 miles, and to cost \$25,000,000 has been let by the Gulf Oil Company, which has been running about 5,000 barrels daily from its own leases and pipeline connections.

Gulf Oil is running about 10,000 barrels daily and Atlantic Refining Company, the field is 38,000 barrels of which 27,000 or 7½ per cent is produced by United North & South Oil Company, Inc., the company that discovered the field.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:40 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	
Am Ag Chm 7½% '41	96½	95½	Penn R R gen 4½% '65	94½	110½
Am Chm deb 6s '32	97	97	Penn R R gold 6½% '36	110½	110½
Am Chm deb 6s '33	97	96	Penn R R gold 6½% '36	110½	110½
Am Chm deb 6s '34	97	96	Penn R R gold 6½% '36	110½	110½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '31	100½	100½	Penn Gas L&C (Ch) 5½% '47	95½	94½
Am T & T col 4s '29	88	98	Pere Marq ss '56	97½	97½
Am T & T cv 4s '25	101½	101½	Pere Marq ss '56	97½	97½
Am T & T col 4s '46	101½	101½	Pierce Oil deb ss '51	100	100
Am T & T deb 5½% '43	103	120	Pierce Oil deb ss '51	100	100
Am W & E Elec 4s '34	120	120	Pressed Steel Car ss '33	90½	90½
Am W & E Elec 4s '35	120	120	Pressd Steel Car ss '33	90½	90½
Am W & E Elec 4s '36	120	120	Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	103½	103½
Am W & E Elec 4s '37	120	120	Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104½	104½
Armenia & Co 5½% '43	94½	94½	Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104½	104½
Associated Oil 6s '32	91½	91½	Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104½	104½
Associated Oil 6s '33	101½	101	Read rig ss '57	94	94
Atch T & SF gen 4s '28	90	90	Read rig ss '57	94	94
Atch T & SF gen 4s '29	90	90	Read rig ss '57	94	94
Atch T & SF Ok div '28	90	90	Read rig ss '57	94	94
Atch T & SF Ok div '29	90	90	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
Atlanta & Birn 4s '33	84½	84½	Rock I And L 5½% '34	81½	81½
Alt Coast Lines 7s '36	107	107	Rock I And L 5½% '34	81½	81½
Alt L & S & M S gen 5s '31	100	100	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O prior lien 2½s '25	100	100	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '48	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '49	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '50	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '51	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '52	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '53	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '54	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '55	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '56	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '57	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '58	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '59	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '60	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '61	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '62	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '63	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '64	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '65	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '66	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '67	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '68	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '69	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '70	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '71	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '72	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '73	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '74	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '75	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '76	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '77	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '78	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '79	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '80	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '81	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '82	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '83	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '84	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '85	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '86	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '87	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '88	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '89	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '90	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '91	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '92	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '93	87½	87½	Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	

## S. MURTI ASKS END TO INDIAN DISTILLATION

Enforcement of Prohibition  
by Legislation Urged  
by Speaker

BOMBAY, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence)—According to Satya Murti, who, under the auspices of the Total Abstainers' Fraternity, delivered a lecture on the excise policy of the Government at the Good Templars' League premises in Madras, recently, three conditions essential to the establishment of prohibition in India are the establishment by the Government of a sufficiently strong detective force to prevent illicit distillation and sale; reasonable time for the liquor trade to adjust itself to the new conditions, and also sufficient time for the provincial exchequer to adjust itself to the new conditions.

The speaker thought that 10 years was a sufficiently long time to comply with these conditions before the introduction of total prohibition. During this period he considered that there should be progressive limitation of consumption, i.e., through the closing of show bars, to be opened and the number of trees licensed for tapping, also the number of distilleries should be decreased and the sale of liquor be stopped altogether during times of fairs and festivals, and also in famine-stricken and flooded areas. As to whether the provincial revenue could adjust itself to the new conditions, Satya Murti was sure it could by means of new super-taxes, etc. They could also reduce the heavy financial contribution to imperial revenues.

Mr. Murti, in the earlier portion of his address, drew attention to the evils of drink, and said that prohibition was the only remedy and could be enforced by legislation. Excise was a transferred subject. If a majority of the electors desired any particular policy, they couldulti-

mately force their decision on the Legislature.

Concluding, the speaker said that if the Good Templars and total abstainers wished to help the cause of prohibition, they must educate the public, and bring the issue home to the electorate.

## DOCK ON MERSEY TO BE CONSTRUCTED COSTING £1,000,000

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Tenders have been invited for the construction of a large new dock to be constructed on the river Mersey at Bromborough in connection with the Port Sunlight works of the Lever organization. The enterprise will involve an outlay of £700,000 on the scheme itself, with additions for building and machinery which will bring the total cost to £1,000,000.

Parliamentary sanction was obtained some months ago, and it is calculated that 700,000 tons of water-borne traffic will be dealt with annually, when the construction is finished, three years hence. The dock will have an area of 13 acres cut to a depth of 5 feet 6 inches, with an entrance lock so constructed as to give the depth of 12 feet at the spring tides. The entrance lock will be 120 feet long and 75 feet wide. On the north side of the dock entrance a wall will have to be constructed, extending over 2000 feet, and there is to be another wall 3400 feet in length on the southern side. These retaining walls will facilitate the reclamation of large tracts of land from the river and provide in this way additional acreage for industrial works.

To connect the new dock with the existing railway system at Port Sunlight, seven furrows of track will be constructed, and this with the work now intended will provide work and maintenance for large bodies of workmen. Before the enterprise is completed it is confidently anticipated that the plan for the construction of a tunnel under the river between the Liverpool and Cheshire sides will have reached maturity and there is thus a prospect of less unemployment in constructional work on Merseyside for some years to come.

TO

THE HOUSE BUREAU

Ginko and Tobby Win a Friend



## Ginko and Tobby Win a Friend

GINKO and Tobby were two enterprising little monkeys who lived in a nice house of their own in Joan's back yard. Very often they would sit on the fence and chatter to the postman when he brought the mail. The postman did not always like Ginko's and Tobby's conversation and would scold at them as he came through the gate.

One morning they heard his whistle way down the street, and came out to the fence, as usual, and perched themselves on the gate posts to wait until he came through. They liked to see him come whether he was glad to see them or not. He was sorting his mail as he opened the gate and paid no attention to them. They chattered a cheery good morning, just the same, and watched him go through the yard and put the mail in the box.

"Sort of chilly, isn't he?" said Tobby.

"Just his way," answered Ginko, "only I do wish that no liked us better." In a few minutes the postman came back through the gate to continue his morning route.

"Scout!" he said, shaking his first at Ginko who happened to be near.

Ban went the gate and down the street strutting the postman, leaving two rather surprised and disappointed little monkeys sitting on the fence. Their feelings were quite hurt. They watched him grow smaller and smaller until he seemed only a speck and they could scarcely hear his whistle.

"What's this?" said Ginko, jumping down from the fence to the outside sidewalk and picking up something.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"It's a real letter," said Tobby. "It has all sorts of stamps and funny writing on it. Let's put it in the treasure box in our house."

"That would be dandy," agreed Ginko, "but I believe the postman would be sorry to lose it."

"Well, he was cross to us," argued Tobby.

"But all the same I guess we had better run and catch him and give it to him."

"All right," said Tobby, a bit reluctantly.

So off they scampered with the clumsy envelope. The speak down the road grew larger as they came nearer. Presently they turned and faced them; one hand raised warningly in the air. Ginko let the letter slip out from between his teeth right at the postman's feet.

"What!" exclaimed the astonished postman, "is it possible that I dropped that registered letter? It would have been a bad business for me if that had been lost—you good little fellows."

Ginko and Tobby didn't know much about registered letters but they did know that the postman didn't have any "scoot" in his voice now, and they can toward home with happy hearts.

The next day when the postman came through the gate with the mail he sang out a very cheerful good morning. Then, he opened one of his coat pockets and let Ginko pull out a bag of peanuts. Then, he told Tobby to pull his hand deep down into the other pocket and pull out his bag of peanuts. After that he brought so many nice little surprises that the treasure box in their house never missed the letter with all the stamps and funny writing on it.

"Sort of chilly, isn't he?" said Tobby.

"Just his way," answered Ginko, "only I do wish that no liked us better."

In a few minutes the postman came back through the gate to continue his morning route.

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"What's this?" said Ginko, jumping down from the fence to the outside sidewalk and picking up something.

"It was passing the grocery store today when Mr. Jenkins poked his head out of the door and said: 'Hey Snubs, you're just the fellow I'm looking for!'

"Mrs. Simpson just called up for a cake of soap," he said, and she wants it right away. So I am going to let you have the job of taking it to her!"

A few moments later I galloped up to our back door and gave the soap to Mrs. Simpson. She certainly was glad to get her soap so promptly, too, and she rewarded me with a nice big piece of cake!

Then he gave me two delicious cookies—so that it would be a bargain for both of us," he said.

Well, I figured that a job that well was worth keeping so soon as I had eaten my cake I raced back to the grocery store to see if Mr. Jenkins had some more work I could do!

He was passing the grocery store

to-day when Mr. Jenkins poked

his head out of the door and said:

"Hey Snubs, you're just the fellow I'm looking for!"

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## ANDAMANS PLAN FOR EURASIANS NOT A SUCCESS

Conditions on Islands Demand Industrious Qualities of Agricultural Pioneer

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Colonel Gidney, leader of the Anglo-Indian (Eurasian) community, lecturer at the Calcutta Parliament, practically admitted that the scheme to settle Anglo-Indians in the Andamans had proved a failure. Twelve specially picked men were sent in the first instance, but it may be stated that, although little was said in public, the wisest heads in India from the outset had the greatest doubts whether the Andamans could give an economic living to a large community and whether an essentially townbred and town-loving community, like the Anglo-Indian, was ever likely to make good in a life which demands the qualities of the agricultural pioneer.

Colonel Gidney was inclined to throw more blame on the Government which, he said after promising the colonists free gifts in the way of seed, cattle, and agricultural implements, had given no such help. The speaker contrasted this treatment with that accorded to the Moplah prisoners settled in the Andamans who had been liberally assisted, with takavi grants.

It is not, however, accurate to say that the batch of 12 colonists received no help from the Government. They were given free grants of land of which a considerable portion had already been cleared and planted by convicts laboring under sentence already in bearing, and fields were ready for sugar cane. The men also got free housing in well-built barracks, and were allowed the use of several servants. In addition they had been partly equipped from funds collected for them in Calcutta and were in receipt of a substantial monthly stipend from grants made by the Ex-Services Association.

When the colonists first left Calcutta for the Andamans it was said that they would be the best colonizers of a race. The first letters received made no mention of disappointment regarding free gifts of cattle, seed, or agricultural implements, indeed the letters were most enthusiastic.

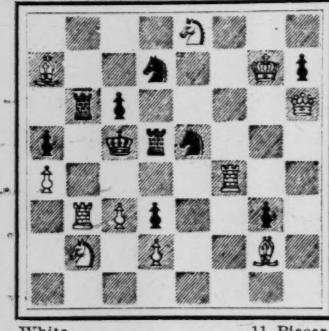
Even four months later, when it began to be rumored that the colony was not a success, the leaders made no complaints against the Government for having broken its word; rather it was stated that matters were going very well, and that in addition to coffee and sugar cane, the settlers would soon be exporting copra. The worst is now, however, known. The scheme has not been a success.

## ACHESS *by George Ballif*

### PROBLEM NO. 611

By C. Mansfield

10 Pieces



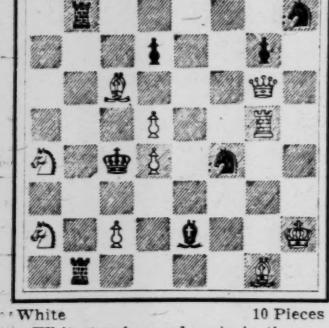
White to play and mate in two

### PROBLEM NO. 612

By Lennox F. Beach  
Original: composed especially for  
The Christian Science Monitor.

Black

8 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

### SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 609. R-KB2 BxR  
1. B-B2 K-B2  
2. R-R8ch K-K8  
Prob. 610. O-Wuzburg  
The problem by C. Promislo of Aug. 26th should have been a mate in two.

### PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Another "cross check thematic key" which renders the white King subject to the checks.

By G. Guidelli

Black

10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

### NOTES

The Congress of the British Chess Federation held at Southport, Eng., proved a great success as shown by the eight tournaments besides the British championship, with prizes ranging from £26 down. That H. E. Atkins, after a lapse of years, should win the premier honors for the eighth time came somewhat as a surprise, for while his skill is well known, the

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(b) KT-KR5 is much better according

to the master.

(c) BxR is better followed by QxP+ BxP, with plenty of play in the game.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Sergeant Rubinstein Sergeant Rubinstein

Black

P-O4 20 Kt-Kt!

P-Kt2! P-B4

B-O4 21 P-Kt2

Kt-KR3 14 P-Kt2

Kt-KR3 15 P-Kt2

P-Q4 16 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 17 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 18 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 19 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 20 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 21 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 22 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 23 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 24 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 25 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 26 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 27 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 28 Kt-Kt3

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P-Q4 83 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 84 Kt-Kt3

P-Q4 85 Kt-Kt3

## ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The new crisis which has been threatening in Anglo-Irish relations for some months will come to a head within the next few days. Unless an agreement is reached before Sept. 30, Parliament will assemble on that day for the special purpose of passing an enabling act to constitute a boundary commission which shall have the power to redraw the frontier between South Ireland and Ulster.

This enabling act will have the support of the Labor and Liberal parties and will be opposed by the Conservatives. It will, therefore, pass in the House of Commons, but its fate in the House of Lords, which is controlled by the Conservatives, is uncertain. If the act passes, Ulster will feel bitterly aggrieved, and if the commission's findings go against her interests, may threaten to refuse to obey them. If the act is refused, President Cosgrave has announced that the Free State will regard it as tantamount to the tearing up of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922.

That is a brief summary of the surface aspect of the present situation. The history which has led up to the crisis is intricate. It is not necessary now to enter upon the racial, religious, and economic elements which have combined to make the Anglo-Irish problem insoluble for some 700 years. So far as the present phase of the question is concerned, the beginning was in 1920, when Mr. Lloyd George decided that the only basic solution was to give Home Rule both to Ulster and Nationalist Ireland as separate entities. Ulster accepted the arrangement as a final guarantee against further attempts to coerce her into unity with the Roman Catholic South. Nationalist Ireland, under the influence of Sinn Fein, rejected both Home Rule and partition, and started the war.

In the fall of the following year, after an indecisive struggle, negotiations were opened which ended in the treaty which established the Irish Free State. One section of that treaty provided that Ulster should have the right to opt itself out of Ireland and to retain its status under the Home Rule Act of 1920, on condition that, if it did so, a commission should be appointed to determine the boundary "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographical conditions." The commission was to be composed of one member nominated by the Irish Free State, one by the Ulster Government, and a chairman by the British Government. It is this clause which has caused all the trouble.

The Ulster Government immediately protested against a clause which involved a modification of its own boundaries without its own consent. It had been invited to take part in the negotiations but had refused, partly because Mr. de Valera has refused to recognize its status under the 1920 act, and partly for other reasons. There had been informal consultations with the British Government, and Mr. Lloyd George had promised that the rights of Ulster would not be prejudiced.

But at the last moment, in order to save the treaty, and to prevent the renewal of hostilities, the British negotiators decided to accept the boundary clause irrespective of Ulster's consent. In Parliament they were unanimous in declaring that in their view the function of the commission was to make readjustments in the existing boundary and not to revise in any root-and-branch way the Northern area. Michael Collins, on the other hand, announced in the Dail Eireann that, in his opinion, the commission would find it absolutely necessary to transfer to the Free State the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, and the cities of Londonderry and Newry.

For nearly two years the appointment of the commission remained in abeyance, partly because of the civil war in Ireland and of general elections in both countries, and partly because most statesmanlike people were anxious to find a way out of the difficulty by agreement. But the extremists on both sides were too strong, and in the summer of this year the Free State demanded the immediate constitution of the commission under the treaty. The Irish and the British nominees were appointed. But Ulster has persistently refused to appoint its nominee.

Technically and legally on its refusal the boundary provisions of the treaty fell to the ground. But the MacDonald Ministry, supported by the Liberals, have declared that they regard it as an obligation of honor to enable the boundary commission to do its work, and the bill which comes before Parliament on Sept. 30 is to enable them to nominate a representative on behalf of Ulster. This, the Ulstermen and the Conservatives regard as an unwarrantable discrimination against the one part of Ireland which is really loyal to the British connection, and want guarantees that the commission will confine its work strictly to minor rectifications.

There is the position. It is dangerous, not because the boundary question itself is very difficult, but because it stirs up the embers of racial and religious strife which have racked Ireland for centuries. There is no doubt that the best course would be for North and South to come together voluntarily and agree upon their common frontier. That would do more to break down animosity and fear, and make for understanding than the wisest decision of any commission.

If, however, that course proves impracticable, the expedient of the boundary commission would seem to be clearly the second best. Nobody has questioned the high character and ability of the chairman. It is the natural expedient to adopt in cases of this sort. The worst result of all would be for intolerance or hot-headedness on either side to reopen the centuries-old conflict between South Ireland, Ulster and England, which, it is generally agreed, the Anglo-Irish Treaty, despite all that its opponents have said against it, laid so mercifully to rest.

Public interest in the United States is attracted from time to time, and more frequently in the years of national elections, to the efforts of a few newspapers and magazines to ascertain, in advance, the final expression of opinion, the sentiment of the voters, or of the people generally, regarding issues presented or to be presented. It might be helpful, while the process of taking these straw votes, as they are called, is being carried on, to analyze their import, their significance, if any, and the possible influence of the result claimed to have been shown, upon the more deliberate decision afterward to be made. A little self-analysis may aid in this effort. The totals are made up from the expressions of individuals, and as we look about, in an effort to ascertain how faithfully the declared result indicates the sentiment of our neighbors and acquaintances, as well as ourselves and our immediate families, we may be able to decide what credence should be given to these paper or straw ballots.

In the first place, it should be realized that it is impossible, by any method thus far devised, to poll more than an exceedingly small proportion of the total vote. Even those newspapers and magazines which claim exceedingly large circulation and sales lists perhaps do not reach more than one voter in a hundred, and it is doubtful if more than one in ten of those directly appealed to go to the trouble of filling out and mailing the blank forms provided. The prudent voter does not, ordinarily, care to disclose his or her choice of candidates, to say nothing of the choice of parties, in advance of an election.

Perhaps there are sufficient good reasons for this reticence, or for whatever indecision may be confessed or concealed. Not all the voters, by any means, are enrolled in the lists of the political parties. The deciding strength of the electorate, as has been so often shown, is in the unattached or floating minority which, sometimes for reasons difficult to analyze, is thrown almost bodily upon the winning side. Unexpected circumstances, even at the eleventh hour before a national election, may swing this tide in a direction little apprehended. No tabulation of a straw ballot has ever attempted to indicate the trend of this vote. The pluralities are altogether too small, even in many of the states claimed by one or the other of the two older parties, to make it possible, by any superficial process, to forecast the result of an election. As has several times happened in the past, the electoral vote in a single state has decided the result of a national election. The change of a few votes in New York State gave the election to Cleveland over Blaine, and more recently the result in California determined the issue in the election of 1916.

Those who may be able to extract some degree of comfort or assurance from the straw vote tabulations should not, meanwhile, lose sight of the important fact that many of those who readily respond to the request that they indicate their choice are among the shouters and the banner-carriers who seek to advance the cause of some favored candidate or to announce their adherence to some party or bloc. They are not in a position to pledge their silent neighbors to the cause they themselves support, and it has even been charged that in many cases their expressions thus so generally given do not indicate an unalterable decision.

At the national conference on the employment situation in Canada, presided over by the Dominion Minister of Labor, a director of the steel industry in Nova Scotia stated that there were only about 600 men employed in that particular industry, where, under normal conditions, there would be

20,000. A spokesman for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association gave details of hundreds of factories having gone out of business in the last two years. A few weeks ago, one of the leaders of the building industry in Montreal spoke of many building contracts having been canceled. The national conference ended without arriving at any definite conclusions about the path which must be taken effectively to relieve the situation. Some of the industrial representatives wanted an increase in the protective tariff, but the conference treated the protectionist speeches as largely political. Canada's need is an increase in the demand for labor, to furnish more employment opportunities for workers at the present time.

Criticism of the Canadian immigration policy had merely an indirect bearing on the problem. Labor representatives, and some provincial and municipal officials, spoke of the anomaly of the Dominion's intensive campaign to attract immigrants at the very time when so many Canadian workers are unable to find employment. The national secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association ably put forward the plea for closer co-operation between the various departments of the Dominion, notably the employment service office of the Department of Labor, the land settlement board and the Department of Immigration. When the employment service bureaus in numerous cities throughout the country have long lists of men, at present resident in Canada, who would be glad of an opportunity to become settlers in the agricultural industry, it does seem reasonable that public expenditure might as profitably be applied to equip them for farming as for the purpose of recruiting prospective settlers from overseas.

But Canada is also in urgent need of new settlers. The Dominion is equipped with railways and productive machinery adequate to serve twice as many people as the present population of less than 9,000,000. Tax burdens have grown enormously in recent years, without any proportionate increase in population to lighten the load. Canada's part in the war cost the federal Government about \$1,460,000,000, according to the statement of the Minister of Labor:

from 1914 to 1923, the annual interest charge on the national debt increased from \$14,687,797 to \$136,007,667. For pensions alone, in 1923, the total liability amounted to over \$30,000,000. With this national obligation to be met, the Dominion is impelled to look for new settlers. There is any amount of room, too, for a much greater population. Canada is naturally endowed with great potential sources of wealth. There is no lack of fertile land, and the climate is all that industrious northern people could desire. There should be employment opportunities for all. The recent national conference may be taken as an indication that the Canadian people are earnestly looking for new paths forward.

With the resumption of work in the colleges of the United States there will be discovered, if one chances to indulge in a somewhat close inspection, many tanned and well-browned faces still reflecting the strong lights of the seashore, the mountain camps and the open fields. Among these

will be the faces of scores of American boys who have returned after spending the summer months at one or another of those somewhat modern institutions in the west or southwest known as "dude ranches," where special provision is made for the entertainment of those expert "wranglers" who delight in what has been pictured as the more or less exciting life of the cowboy.

In some of the more attractive resort sections of the western country there have been established a number of these ranches. Usually they offer for the entertainment of their guests, and by way of lending realism to the surroundings, close contact with ranch life. There are horses and cattle, of course, but neither of these would greatly attract the traditional cowboy of a decade ago. The horses are tractable and safe even for the use of novices. The cattle, for the most part, are without the distinguishing brands which once marked the herds of the ranchmen, and, strangely enough, it has been learned that even western stockmen are not compelled to use milk canned in Indiana or Wisconsin. The "dude wrangler," unlike the careless cowboy whose ways he is in some measure imitates, is supposed to answer to rollcall at a given hour of the evening. Precautions are taken to see to it that he has not been carried too far afield by his mount, or that no mishap has befallen him in his pursuit of adventure in the hills and forests.

Contrary to the commonly accepted theory in the east, the west has not vanished, neither will it soon vanish. Those who have not traversed the great expanses between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific cannot realize the extent of the vast territory still practically untouched by industry and commerce. It is in these remote sections that the "dude wrangler" seeks his summer habitation. He is no longer regarded as a "tenderfoot." There is a sincere welcome awaiting him, and there are companions, perhaps, who like himself may at first cut a sorry figure astride even a tame and patient horse. Even the familiar "Merton" astride his unpretentious gray delivery wagon horse is no more picturesque than some of these ambitious novices.

But the lessons of the ranch are easily learned. The tenderfoot, if he shows perseverance and adaptability, soon graduates from "dude" to expert in the handling of horses and the following of the trail. There is something in such an experience that cannot fail to appeal to the average American boy and young man. Those who have had the good fortune to test their skill and sharpen their wits by such contact are fitted and ready for the months of study and application which await them.

### Editorial Notes

Those who have been in the habit of deplored the decrease in the study of the classical languages in American schools will be pleasantly surprised at the disclosures in the report just issued by Dean A. W. West of Princeton, president of the American Classical League, which has been conducting a three-year investigation along this line. "There are many signs in the colleges of an increasing interest in both Latin and Greek," reads the report in part. Of course, this does not mean that concerning many, or any, of the students it may be said, in the language of Butler's *Hudibras*, that

Beside 'tis known he could speak Greek  
As naturally as pigs squeak:  
That Latin was no more difficile  
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

Still to those advocating the study of the classics from the standpoint of its value as a basic training the fact that "the number of secondary schools offering four years of Latin is more than double the number offering three years of French," cannot but be seen as anything but in the highest degree encouraging.

When he declaimed at his native town, Lossiemouth, Elginshire, Scotland, that "never did this country want men more than it wants men now," Ramsay MacDonald was speaking in reality for a far larger audience than the British Isles. He was, in fact, expressing a sentiment which applies with equal force in almost every civilized country on the globe. And his further sentiments on the same occasion also touch the pulse of the world. "I sometimes," he said, "get sick and tired of party politics. I get sick and tired of that method of controversy which is dishonest and which people of all parties indulge in, knowing very often that it is dishonest. The only way that the state can be guided in safety through its difficult days is for men of different views and of diverse conceptions to put the honor and reputation of their state first, and everything else afterward." When such ideals govern the political activities of the nations, the question of peace and prosperity will, to all intents and purposes, find itself automatically solved.

### The Significance of Straw Votes

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

### Up the Tigris to Bagdad

BY EDITH DAVIDS

The voyage up the Tigris to Bagdad occupied seven days, and there was scarcely one when the genuine of America was not in evidence on the rolling waters charged with the history of the ancient world. For the Arabs warmly admire America.

The Kalifah, an old-fashioned side-wheeler, was a Moslem world afloat. The top deck comes before my mind's eye like a scene from "Arabian Nights," strewn with the blossoms of peach and apricot trees, and cushioned on which natives recline. It is the custom of evening prayer. As dusk falls upon gleaming reaches of river, down the long dimness of the deck tall figures arise, lift their hands in invocation to Allah, and prostrate themselves face downward. No light—the Kalifah has no electricity. Charcoals glow in native braziers. The thin blue smoke of their evening fires rising; water buffaloes; flocks and herds driven homeward along the banks by primitive shepherds; women at the river carrying away on their heads jars filled with water, the sunset sky reflected in them; children playing in the sand; abas; a man wading out to catch fish with a spear; in the last pale gleams of day the moon coming up to wash with silver an encampment for raising Arab horses, the sheikh riding in on a superb white mount. All these passed as we sat and talked of America's work in unearthing the two most ancient of Mesopotamia's buried cities; of the Field Museum's share in Kish, the University of Pennsylvania's notable excavations at Ur of the Chaldees.

Two powerful sheikhs of the Abu Muhammad tribes came on board—Sheikh Faleh ibn Haideh and Sheikh Muhammad, son of Arab Pasha, going up to Bagdad as deputies to the first Mesopotamian Parliament. Sheikh Faleh, the more important, was a huge man, bronzed, beaked-nosed, his head dyed with henna. He wore a long robe of light-colored silk and over his shoulders an aba, or loose cloak, or brown, gold-bordered. A crimson and white keffiyeh, held in place by an agal or halo of white twisted camel's hair, fell on either side of his face. A giant with a long, thick, hairy beard, his arms, covered with a black robe, were bent at the elbows, his hands, revolved, swinging in circles at his sides; his immense black hand a gun, the hilt richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The rug-bearers unrolled upon the deck Perscan carpets and piled them with pillows of brilliant orange silk.

Stretched at length, Sheikh Faleh fastened his hawk-like gaze upon me, the only non-Asiatic woman aboard. I visualized the composite picture that he saw: the procession of his thirty-odd wives and concubines, tall and slender, black-clad in garments that flowed in dignity to their feet—and above the railing, own figure, small and slight, bobbed hair, short frock of diaphanous white rippling in the breeze to reveal filmy white silk stockings, the type of the infidel woman. But behind me loomed the background of America! Instantly it overshadowed my shortcomings. The sheikh arose, advanced toward me.

"America!" he said cordially, extending his hand.

At a gesture, his servant poured from a long-beaked copper pot steaming fragrance to half fill a diminutive, handless china cup and proffered it to me. Serving with a slender silver ewer and a massive silver basin and poured water into the palms of the sheikh, who bathed hands and face. We then partook of the meal in token of amity.

The departure of Sheikh Faleh and Sheikh Muhammad made some days later was in its manner a tribute to the genius of America. Sheikh Gathban of the Bent Lam tribes, another powerful riverain sheikh—we plowed through his territory for a day and a night—joined them to go overland to Bagdad. But it was not a camel caravan, that wound out of sight along the river bank. They went, they and their retainers, in ten motor cars—and one of them had won a gold medal in the Paris Exposition.

These sheikhs had won their rich in rice cultivation. But for two days before their advent, in the lower reaches of the Tigris, we traversed the world's date-palm grove. The broad river was walled with the palms which, the Arabs say, must stand with their feet in water and their heads in air.

America slipped back into remote distance. This was the flowing highway of Asia, of the morning of the world, unchanged—almost. We slept upon deck under the stars. Remaining awake until late in the first night to see Qurna, at the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where the plain is the paradise of Adam and Eve. I did experience a shock to behold the Garden of Eden lit up by electricity!

But the rising sun struck into old Asiatic beauty the great turquoise-dotted dome of Ezra's tomb, amid plumed fronds, and we took on picturesquely Jewish pilgrims. We were in the Narrows now. Marsh Arab women, balancing on their heads baskets of eggs, dangling chickens and glistening fish, one of them carrying a wee white lamb, made sales over the lower rail as the boat grazed the banks. At Abu Robah women fitting in a grove—white kimons, orange-pink—made picture of the ancient East as we "banked in" to allow the Zenobia to pass down stream. "The largest boat on the Tigris," commented Captain Park of the Kalifah, "electric lights and fans in all the cabins!"

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 9

It has been a week of notable films such as Berlin has never before experienced. At the Grosses Schauspielhaus the "Ten Commandments" has proved the success anticipated. Mr. Griffith, the American film manager, has been paying a lengthy visit to Berlin for the purpose of producing a film depicting German conditions as he has found them. He hopes to return next year in order to make a film exclusively in Germany.

A plan—which received its conception before the war but which, owing to circumstances, was forced to remain in abeyance—is now to be definitely realized. The first step has already been taken in the electrification of the local and suburban railways. The first electric train service between Berlin and Bernau, a small town 15 miles to the north, which will form a model for the entire system, has just been opened. When everything is completed—and the work is to be put forward as quickly as possible—it will be one of the finest electric train services in the world. A speed of 72 kilometers in the hour is attainable; there is but one class; the long, handsome coaches are furnished with sliding doors and otherwise equipped with all latest improvements. They are built entirely of iron, weighing 160 kilograms, and are considered the lightest railway carriages extant. It is hoped that in late autumn the greater part of the work will be finished and a service of 30 trains an hour in all directions provided.

The Unter den Linden thoroughfare has just been greatly improved by the removal of the disfiguring iron staircases and galleries that have almost covered the front and sides of the Opera House for a number of years. It was after the conflagration in Chicago that the ex-Kaiser determined to obviate the possibility of a similar occurrence in Berlin, saying that the life of one of his artists was worth more to him than appearances. Now the building, devoid of its unsightly additions, is restored to its former beauty and the fine reliefs, by Nahl and Rietzschel, upon the tympana and facades are once more visible. Built in 1742 by Knobelsdorff, the builder also of the Sanssouci Palace at Potsdam, under the direct supervision of Friedrich the Great, whose artistic sense was greatly influenced by the English architecture of the period. A century later the Opera House was partially burnt down, but was restored by Langhans, the same style of architecture being preserved.

A considerable falling-off is noticeable in the attendance at the Berlin university, due chiefly, it is believed, to the raising of the fees in these times of scarcity of money. Not quite 10,000 students have been entered for the new term as compared with 12,580 in the last. Philology, medicine, and statecraft are among the subjects most reduced in number. The philosophic faculty comprises 4695 men undergraduates and 1120 women. Political economy and agriculture claim 2727 men and 206 women students; 682 men and 356 women are studying ancient and modern philology together with history, and about the same number and proportion mathematics and natural science. Students of jurisprudence number 2275 men and 58 women; 620 have entered for chemistry and 287 for theology. Medical students number 1254 men and 245 women, as compared with 1967 last term.

The German Soviet-Russian Air Service Company had an unusual passenger on board an airplane recently. A young Siberian bear, whose ultimate destination was the Berlin Zoo, was conveyed by air from Moscow to Königsberg. So kindly did the cub take to its surroundings that it was prevailed upon with difficulty to leave its fellow passengers who had fed it with so many good things during

the journey. The company at the Russian end, to avoid any misunderstandings, filled out an official passport for young brain in the Russian and German languages, which contained under other items: "Name, Tatjana Pazzi. Born, March, 1924. Nationality, Russian. Figure, stout. Eyes, brown. Hair, gray-brown."

The first serious steps toward the abolition of the hotel tax levied upon foreigners have been taken by the municipal authorities and the approval of the city council is confidently expected, so that by Oct. 1 this arbitrary measure will probably be at an end. It is stated that the mark being now stabilized there is no longer a necessity for the tax as in the time of inflation, and hopes are expressed that foreign visitors will increase in number.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to himself or to this newspaper responsible for the facts or